The Massillon Independent.

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COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION

Grand Jury Investigating Rebates at Cleveland Adjourns.

EVIDENCE GOES TO CHICAGO

Robbers Work a New Scheme on Saloonkeeper at Youngstown—Two Husbands of Same Woman Accidentally Meet at Ball Game. Floods in Eastern Ohio.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—The federal grand jury, which has been in session here investigating alleged violations of the inter-state commerce laws and anti-railroad rebate laws, adjourned without bringing in any indictments. The investigation was directed particularly concerning the Standard Oil company and the Lake Shore railroad company, and was the result of testimony of witnesses before the inter-state commerce commission here recently. The failure to return indictments, it is officially stated, was due to the fact that the investigation developed the fact that the court here was without jurisdiction of the alleged offenses upon which testimony was given, and all of the evidence secured here is to be transferred to the federal officials at Chicago, where the cases are to be presented.

Woman's Two Husbands Meet.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—Two men claim Mrs. Joseph Moran as their wife. Moran says he married her 16 years ago at Aberdeen, Ohio, having eloped with her from Maysville, Ky., when she was only 13 years old. Thomas Connors says he married the woman on June 1. Neither knew of the existence of the other until they met at a ball game and Connors showed his new found friend the picture of his bride.

Failed to Amalgamate.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—After being in session for some time the committees representing the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America and the Flatteners and Cutters organization adjourned without effecting the amalgamation. This action came as a surprise, as it was practically agreed upon and only awaited the formal ratification of some minor details by the joint committees.

Worst Rainstorm In Years.

Bellaire, O., July 18.—The worst rainstorm in 20 years visited Ohio valley lasting 12 hours. All railroads on the Ohio side were put out of commission temporarily by the washouts. Street cars were unable to run until 9 o'clock and thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done to crops. Live stock was washed down creeks into the river and drowned.

Machine Agent Arrested.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—On information furnished by George Morris, under arrest for practicing frauds on a piano house and on a sewing machine company, Ferdinand Osterhage, the machine agent who caused his arrest, was taken into custody by Deputy U. S. Marshal Sanderson, charged with being an escaped convict and a counterfeiter.

Ruse of Robbers.

Youngstown, O., July 18.—Robbers disguised as fumigators stole $300 from the saloon conducted by Mrs. Lizzie Kish. Two men entered the saloon and said they were sent by the board of health to fumigate the place. While she was conducting one of the men through the saloon the other went behind the bar and took the money.

Wickham and Fulton Named.

Centerburg, O., July 18.—Judge Emmett M. Wickham of Delaware and Thomas B. Fulton of Newark were nominated by acclamation by the Democrats at the common pleas judicial convention held here. Louis B. Houck was chairman of the convention.

Farmer's Wife Found Dead.

Hamilton, July 18.—Mrs. Clara Bradey Gordon, wife of a young farmer of Darrtown, was found dead on the floor at her home by her husband. She was in good health when he left in the morning. Death is supposed to have been due to natural causes.

Named Camp Pattison.

Columbus, O., July 18.—In honor of the late Governor John M. Pattison, the camp of the Ohio National Guard, to be situated in Tuscarawas county, will be named Camp Pattison.

Pleaded Guilty.

Columbus, O., July 18.—William M. Painter pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in Police court Tuesday and was held to the grand under a bond of $400.

Car Repairer Killed.

Delphos, O., July 18.—Henry Carey, aged 25, a car repairer employed by the Clover Leaf, was killed in the yards here by a switch engine.

A Little Different.

He—So your father asked you what you saw in me to admire? She—Oh, no; he asked me what I imagined I saw.

SCOPE EXTENDED.

Agricultural Reports Will Embrace a Larger Number of Products.

Washington, July 18.—The bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture has so extended the scope of its work that its reports will hereafter cover a far larger number of agricultural products than in the past, the added list including alfalfa, hemp, broomcorn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, blue grass, millet, sugar beets, Canadian peas, cow peas, beans, cabbages, onions, tomatoes, apples, lemons, blackberries, raspberries, strawberries cantaloupes, watermelons and peanuts. Montana is the only alfalfa growing state that comes up to the standard in that article. Minnesota takes the lead in hemp with a full crop. California shows the highest yield in sugar beets with 98 per cent. There is a noticeable falling off in apples, several states showing not to exceed 60 or 70 per cent of a full crop. A similar condition exists with regard to peaches.

Youngest Soldier of Civil War.

Washington, July 18.—The officials of the pension office think they have discovered in Lyston D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., the youngest volunteer of the civil war. He enlisted first in 1861 when only 10 years and 9 months old, and served four months, when he was discharged on account of his age. He enlisted again in 1862, when 11 years and 5 months old, and served until the end of the war. The record was developed in connection with application for increase of pension, which was granted.

COLONEL BRYAN

Will Be Entertained by Democratic Clubs at Chicago.

Chicago, July 18.—Arrangements were made by the Iroquois and Jefferson Democratic clubs for the entertainment of Wm. J. Bryan when he reaches Chicago on his return from Europe. The Iroquois club, according to present arrangements, will give a luncheon and an afternoon reception to Mr. Bryan, while the Jefferson club is to entertain the Nebraskan at a large banquet at the Auditorium hotel, to which members of both clubs and Democrats in this section of the country will be invited.

Women Indicted.

Seattle, Wash., July 18.—Esther Mitchell and Mrs. Maud Creffield were formally charged with murder in the first degree for the killing of George Mitchell, Esther's brother, by information filed by Prosecuting Attorney McIntosh. The women were charged jointly, only one information being filed.

Typhoid Epidemic.

Ipswich, S. D., July 18.—Over 100 cases of typhoid fever have already been reported in this section as the result of drinking lemonade which was served at a celebration at Evarts, S. D. The water used to make the lemonade was taken from an old well that had not been used for several years.

Gunboat Transferred.

Washington, July 18.—The navy department announced that gunboat Bancroft had been transferred to the treasury department and that her name will be stricken from the naval list and in future she will be used as a training ship for revenue cutter cadets.

Stolen Gold Found.

Port Gibbon, Alaska, July 18.—The box of gold stolen from the steamer Ida May has been found in the woods in the outskirts of town by the Northern Commercial company's agent, W. C. Rodman. It was found to be intact and nothing missing.

Robbed the Monastery.

Moscow, July 18.—The monastery of the Nativity has been plundered of all its jewels and sacred relics and $16,000 in cash.

Fatal Hotel Fire.

Pittsburg, July 18.—Two men are dead and three badly injured as the result of fire in the Park hotel, conducted by Daniel Brady. Dead: James Conway of city board of health, suffocated; Neal Connors, hotel manager, fell through life net into which he jumped, receiving injuries from which he died. Injured: Sergeant Adolph Metz, Policeman James Lawler, Fireman William Dalzell. The fire originated from a gas jet in the rear of a hallway.

Run Down on a Crossing.

Linden, Mich., July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Barnum, prominent persons of Genesee county, while driving from Linden were run down and probably fatally injured at the north Linden crossing by a westbound Grand Trunk passenger train. When the train struck the rig the occupants were hurled upon the engine and were carried along for some distance, when they fell off. Both were badly injured about the head.

Steel Orders Increasing.

New York, July 18.—Before sailing for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the U. S. Steel corporation, said that the unfilled orders on the books of the corporation show little changes from three or four months ago, and that the new business received in the month of June exceeded that of the corresponding month of last year 100 per cent.

LIVELY DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT

The Agrarian Report Is Considered In Five-Minute Speeches.

DEPUTY MOVES A MANIFESTO

Center and Right Greet His Speech With Enthusiastic Cheers—Police of St. Petersburg Strike For Pay. Sstates Looted and Burned In Various Parts of the Empire.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The house adopted by a vote of 185 to 99 a proposal to continue the debate on the Agrarian report, limiting speakers to five minutes each.

The house, which throughout was very animated, was intensely stirred by a speech by Deputy Lednitsky, one of its best orators, who, in moving that a manifesto should be addressed to the people, said parliament must not wait till towns and villages are in flames and the whole country engulfed by anarchy. The speech was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and exclamations of astonishment from the center and right. M. Lednitsky then mounted the tribune and declared that the proposition emanated from him personally and not from any political group.

Several Constitutional Democratic members argued that a manifesto could only be a contradiction on the part of the parliament of an official communication in which the government had categorically refused to adhere to the principle of compulsory expropriation. Deputy Obnisky said a manifesto would be premature, and that such a step as its issue ought to be regarded as the last shell given an artilleryman to fire at the supreme moment, and not on the occasion of the publication of a government communication so false and calumnious as that was.

The house then considered interpellations.

WANTED THEIR PAY.

Threats of the Police to Strike Nearly Caused a Panic.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—A panic was nearly caused here by threats of the police to go on strike if their pay was not speedily forthcoming, and though a strike has been postponed the danger cannot be said to have entirely passed. The ostensible basis of police discontent is monetary, including the accounting of the men's saving fund, for which it is alleged they have not been allowed interest. The authorities however declare that trouble was inspired by agitators.

The gendarmes of the first district refused to go on their beats until authoratively assured that their money would be paid with full interest. The captain tried to pacify the men with assurances that everything would be satisfactorily arranged, but they would not listen to him. They then marched to the second district where they induced their comrades to join them. Cossacks were summoned and the police were surrounded and threatened wth arrest, but they held out until the chief of police assured them that their demands would be investigated and all wrongs righted.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the police officials to quiet their fears, the people are in terror lest the lawless element abounding here should take advantage of the situation.

Landed Proprietors Killed.

Bobruisk, Province of Voronezh, July 18.—The troubles in the whole of this district, covering 135 miles square, are becoming more serious daily. The peasants have risen as one man, and last night over 20 estates were burned and several landed proprietors killed. This town is filled with terror-stricken proprietors who were able to escape the carnage only by fleeing from their estates. Ten miles from here fifteen estates were burned and many of the proprietors killed. The governor has arrived with Cossacks, but order has not been restored.

Disaffected Regiments.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—The Twentieth Century, formerly the Russ, claims that the reports submitted by the commission of the general staff on the investigation of the disaffection in the army thus far show that six guard regiments, twenty six line, seven cavalry, six artillery and five sapper regiments are more or less affected by the revolutionary propaganda.

Mortally Wounded by Bomb.

Tiflis, July 18.—Chief of Police Martinoff while driving in the street was mortally wounded by a bomb. His leg and arm were blown off. The bomb was thrown from the Gergian nobles school. Martinoff was much hated because of his severity in putting down meetings and for his treatment of natives.

Wisconsin's New Capitol.

Madison, Wis., July 18.—The state of Wisconsin is to have a new capitol building in the shape of the St. Andrew's cross. The legislative committee selected plans submitted by George B. Post and Sons of New York. It is expected that the building will ultimately cost about $5,000,000, though the legislature has only appropriated $50,000 so far.

BEIT'S FORTUNE

Is Estimated at One Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars.

London, July 18.—Friends of Alfred Beit, the South African financier who died July 16, estimate that he left a fortune of between $125,000,000 and $150,000,000, and expect that it will be found when his will is published that legacies aggregating many millions, if not the bulk of his fortune, will be devoted to public benefactions in England and South Africa. It is not probable that the terms of the will, which is likely to be an interesting document, will be published for several weeks.

Given an Ovation.

Rio Janerio, Brazil, July 18.—Joaquim Nabuco, the Brazilian ambassador at Washington and head of the Brazilian delegation at the third international American conference which assembles here July 21, was accorded an enthusiastic ovation on his arrival here from the United States by way of England. The American ambassador, Lloyd C. Griscom, who was among those who met the Brazilian ambassador, shared with the latter the acclamations of the crowds.

Interlake Yacht Races.

Put-In-Bay, Ohio, July 18.—The Interlake yacht races opened with a class race over a triangular course of 12 miles. In the 21-foot class Toledo won with a time record of four hours 12 miuntes. In the 16-foot class the course was a triangular one of nine miles. Hanna of Cleveland won. Time 3:49.

Tip Killed Him.

Elkart, Ind., July 18.—Larkin Pogue, aged 21, a waiter at the Standard hotel, was given a $5 bill as a tip at the dinner hour by Henry Cole of Cripple Creek. Pogue took a look at the bill, then fell to the floor unconscious and died 15 minutes later in his room. Coroner Dewey pronounced it a case of heart failure.

Negroes Hanged.

Natchez, Miss., July 18.—Lee Fletcher and Joe Robinson, both colored, were hanged in the jail at Fayette, Jefferson county, this morning for the murder of Lamb Anderson in January, 1904, over a game of craps.

Rains Cause Damage.

Pittsburg, July 18.—Heavy rains throughout western Pennsylvania during the past 24 hours have caused considerable damage, and in a number of places the showers were veritable cloud bursts.

Business Section Gone.

Wentzville, Mo., July 18.—Practically the entire business section was destroyed by fire today. Loss estimated at $75,000.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

R. C. Sherrard, of Chicago, was elected supreme ranger of the United Foresters.

At Lieblin, Russian Poland, revolutionists executed a workman who was suspected of being a spy.

The general congress of Socialist interparliamentary committees opened in London under the presidency of James Kier Hardie, the Socialist member of parliament.

Two men were killed and three others seriously hurt in a collision of two oil trains on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad two miles south of Plantersville, Tex.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

		R.	H.	E.
AT BOSTON—				
Detroit	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0—	5	7	1
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—	3	10	3

Batteries—Killian and Schmidt; Tannehill and Armbruster.

AT NEW YORK—New York-Cleveland game postponed; rain.

AT PHILADEELPHIA — Philadelphia St. Louis game postponed; rain.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Phila...	47	29	.618	Det't...	41	37	.526
N. Y....	46	30	.605	St. L...	40	38	.513
Cleve.	46	31	.597	Wash..	27	50	.351
Chica..	44	34	.563	Bost...	10	61	.237

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

		R.	H.	E.
AT CINCINNATI—				
Cincinnati	1 4 0 0 1 0 2 4 *—	12	16	3
Boston	0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—	4	10	5

Batteries — Weimer and Schlei; Young and Needham.

		R.	H.	E.
AT CHICAGO—				
Chicago	1 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 *—	6	9	3
New York	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—	2	7	2

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Mathewson and Bresnahan.

		R.	H.	E.
AT ST. LOUIS—				
St. Louis	2 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 *—	7	14	3
Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	1	2	1

Batteries—Beebe and W. Marshall; McIntyre and Ritter.

		R.	H.	E.
AT PITTSBURG—				
Pittsburg	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—	1	5	4
Philadelphia	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0—	4	9	1

Batteries—Willis, Lynch and Gibson; Sparks and Dooln.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	59	24	.711	Cin'ti..	36	47	.434
N. Y....	51	28	.646	St. L...	32	52	.381
Pitts...	51	28	.646	Brook..	29	50	.367
Phila...	40	42	.488	Bost...	24	54	.333

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Kansas City 2, Indianapolis 6.

At St. Paul 5, Louisville 0.

At Minneapolis 3, Toledo 0.

At Milwaukee 4, Columbus 5.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum..	55	41	.618	Louis..	44	41	.519
Milw...	47	38	.553	K. C...	38	48	.442
Minne..	48	40	.546	St. P...	34	51	.400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.524	Ind'ls..	33	51	.393

MAY NEVER BE PUT ON TRIAL

Alienists Convinced That Harry Thaw Is Mentally Unbalanced.

COUNSEL HOLD CONFERENCE

Prisoner's Mother Insists That Judge Olcott's Firm Shall Resume the Defense of Her Son—Order Issued Restraining District Attorney From Taking Further Evidence In Case.

New York, July 18.—The World says: "Harry Thaw will never be played on trial for the murder of Stanford White. An application will be made for the appointment of a commission to inquire into his sanity. There is no doubt that he will be declared insane and sent to the hospital for the criminal insane at Matteawan.

"This authoritative statement was made to the World immediately after the conclusion of a conference at the Hotel Lorraine by one who had been present.

"Mrs. William Thaw met Judge Olcott and insisted upon his resuming the defense of her son, which she said he could direct in any manner as he saw fit. Mr. Olcott promised to take the matter under advisement, but said he could give no final answer until he had conferred with the other members of his firm. The probabilities are that the firm will again take up the direction of the defense of Harry Thaw. Mr. Olcott gave Mrs. Thaw information he had collected, which convinced her that her son was mentally irresponsible on the night he killed White. He said that a number of the greatest alienists in the country, who had been retained by the defense, were convinced that the young man was irrational.

"District Attorney Jerome is not expected to interprose any serious opposition to the appointment of a commission to inquire into Thaw's sanity. Some of the alienists retained by the district attorney have reported to him their belief that Thaw is mentally irresponsible. Many friends of Stanford White have asked the district attorney to consent to such a disposition in the case rather than have the notoriety of a trial."

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Restrained From Taking Further Evidence In Thaw Case.

New York, July 18.—An unusual and unexpected move was made by the defense of Harry Thaw, charged with murder, when a writ of prohibition was secured from Justice Blanchard in the supreme court restraining the district attorney and the July grand jury from taking further evidence under oath against the prisoner. Application for the writ was made by John Gleason of counsel to Thaw and the order to show cause why it should not be continued was made returnable today.

Arms Seized.

London, July 18.—The correspondent at Copenhagen of the Daily Telegraph reports that Russian revolutionists are again trying to import arms by way of Sweden and Finland. The Swedish authorities, the correspondent states, have seized not far from Stockholm 20,000 rifles that had been destined for a Finnish town. The weapons were hidden in casks, the tops of which were filled with fruit.

Soldiers on Long Hike.

Pueblo, Colo., July 18.—The Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry broke camp here and started on a march of 255 miles to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. The trip is scheduled to occupy 19 days, but longer marches may be ordered in order to consume only 18 days. The regiment will take part in the target practice and army maneuvers at Fort Russell early in August.

Canned Meat Trade.

Birmingham, Eng., July 18.—At a meeting of the Grocers' association it was stated that the canned meat scare was having the most serious effect on trade in all canned goods. Regret was expressed that the American firms who are now flooding the country with literature had not earlier placed their statement of the facts before the public.

Coroner's Verdict.

New York, July 18.—The coroner's jury in the case of Alice Kinnan, who was murdered on June 8, returned a verdict to the effect that the murder was committed by some person or persons unknown. They recommended that Burton W. Gibson, the lawyer, be held for examination by the grand jury. Coroner McDonald held him in $25,000 bail.

REVOLUTIONISTS

Say Peace Between Guatemala and Salvador Is Only Temporary.

Mexico City, July 18.—Movements of the revolutionists in Guatemala are brought to a temporary standstill awaiting negotiations for peace between Salvador and Guatemala to be held on the American cruiser Marblehead. But the men most concerned in the revolution do not look for permanent peace between Salvador and Guatemala for several reasons, one being that the insurrectionary party in Guatemala, with sympathizers by thousands all over Central America, will not, it is believed, consider as final any terms which may prolong the power of President Cabrera. Were he eliminated and another man put at the head of Guatemalan affairs, the revolutionists would be contented and would welcome suggestions from the presidents of both Mexico and the United States.

Opened Charlemagne's Tomb.

Aix-la-Chappelle, Prussia, July 18.—The sarcophagus of Charlemagne was opened at Emperor William's wish for the purpose of examining two precious cloths. These and other relics were found to be in good condition. Three documents were found dated 1481, 1483 and 1861. The older of the two fabrics dates back to the second half of the tenth century and contains figures of four elephants. The other is of the twelfth century. The fabrics will be photographed and then returned and replaced within the sarcophagus. Emperor William took a lively interest in having the documents removed for examination. The sarcophagus was first opened in the year 1000 by Emperor Otto III.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Still Investigating Cause of the Fire at San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 18.—Roger Owen, manager of the Commercial Union Insurance Company of London, who came here a few days ago with other British agents to investigate the local situation, said: "We are here investigating the facilities to go into the circumstances and merits of all cases. They are not all alike by any means. Of course the earthquake claim clause is the stickler. If you ask me personally and individually whether the earthquake clause applies to our losses in San Francisco I would tell you that it does so apply. But officially we cannot speak at this time, because we have not all the facts. Of course if we can prove that the fires in the city were caused by earthquake, then we are advised we are not liable for the losses." The payment of $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 depends on the decision of the British agents.

Castro Pardons Offenders.

Washington, July 18.—Advices received at the Venezuelan legation here confirm the report that General Castro, in commemoration of his resumption of the presidency, has pardoned all offenders sentenced by the state courts. The prisons have been completely cleared. The advices further state that the feeling of confidence which prevails at Caracas as a result of the recent events have been reflected in an appreciation of values of the Venezuelan outstanding bonds. These have all risen five to seven points. President Castro has not yet formed his new cabinet.

Captain Fatally Hurt.

Boise, Idaho, July 18.—Captain William Yates, troop A, 14th cavalry, ranking captain at Boise barracks, was probably fatally hurt by being thrown from his horse on the drill ground while engaged in drilling a bunch of raw recruits.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $4 25@6 30; cows, $2 75@4 50; heifers, $2 75@5 25; bulls, $2 60@4 25; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@6 25; lambs, $5 40@8 00; yearlings, $5 40@6 50. Calves $5 75@6 50. Hogs — Choice to prime heavy, $6 80@6 85; medium to good heavy, $6 60@6 75; butcher weights, $6 75@6 85; good to choice heavy mixed, $6 65@6 75; packing, $6 00@6 60. Wheat—No. 2 red, 79½@80¼c. Corn—No. 2, 51¾c. Oats—No. 2, 35½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 25@5 80; shipping steers, $4 75@5 10; butchers' cattle, $4 50@5 00, heifers, $3 25@4 50; cows, $2 25@4 00; bulls, $2 75@4 00; milkers and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, $6 75@7 00; wethers, $6 00@6 25; mixed, $5 25@5 75; ewes, $4 75@5 25; spring lambs, $6 00@8 75. Calves—Best, $7 00@7 50. Hogs—Mediums and heavy, $7 15; Yorkers, $7 15@7 20; roughs, $6 00@6 30; stags, $4 75@5 00.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 80@6 00; prime, $5 00@5 75; tidy butchers', $4 85@5 15; heifers, $3 00@4 60; cows, bulls and stags, $2 50@4 25; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 65@5 75; good mixed, $5 35@5 60; lambs, $5 00@5 75. Calves—Veal, $5 00@7 75. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $7 00@7 05; mediums, $7 15@7 20; heavy Yorkers, $7 20; light Yorkers and pigs, $7 20@7 25.

CLEVELAND—Cattle. Choice fat dryfed steers, $5 10@5 35; heifers, $4 35@4 85; fat cows, $3 25@3 60; bulls, $3 60@3 85; milkers and springers, $15 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, $6 25@6 75; spring lambs, $7 50@7 75; wethers, $5 75@5 50; mixed sheep, $5 00@5 25; ewes, $4 25@4 50 Calves—$7 25 down. Hogs—Yorkers, $7 00@7 05; mediums and heavy, $7 00; pigs, $6 90, stags, $4 50@5 00; roughs, $5 75@6 00.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76¼@77½c. Corn— No. 3 mixed, 54½c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 40c. Rye—No. 2, 62c. Lard—$8 70. Bulk meats—$9 75. Bacon—$10 75. Hogs—$6 00@6 95. Cattle—$2 00@5 25. Sheep—$3 00@4 50. Lambs—$4 00@8 00.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33@34c; X, 31@32c; No. 1, 37@38c; No. 2, 37@38c; fine unwashed, 25@26c; unwashed delaine, 27@28c; fine washed delaine, 35@36c; Kentucky, Indiana, etc., ⅜ and ¼-blood, 32@33c.

NEW YORK—Cattle: Steers, $5 10@6 00; bulls, $3 00@4 75; cows, $1 50@4 00. Sheep and Lambs — Sheep, $3 50@5 50; lambs, $6 00@8 25. Calves—Veal, $5 00@8 25. Hogs—$7 25@7 40.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 77¼c; corn, 53½o; oats, 39c; rye, 58½c; cloverseed, $7 00.

LIVING ON AN ACRE.

How It Would Help the Man of Family and Little Money.

A family, with a modest house surrounded by an acre of good soil, even where the work has to be performed by members of the family who are occupied during the long hours of the day at various occupations, will produce almost everything used in the family. An acre of ground thoroughly well cultivated, with a little chicken yard as an adjunct, will reduce in a very material way the expenses of the family.

Of course acre lots are impossible inside of the city limits or even very close to the city limits. The person seeking so large a lot must go to a considerable distance from the business center, but the extension of electric lines enables even working people to live at a considerable distance from their place of employment. A man who earns $2.50 to twice that sum a day and who has a family consisting of a number of children often finds some difficulty in bringing them up properly and giving them the kind of an education he would wish. Such an investment as this, saving rent of say $20 a month and yielding eggs and all kinds of vegetables as well as considerable of the fruit that goes to make up the daily ration of each member of the family, will make his struggle in life much lighter. A man who has such a stake in the country will be in every way a better citizen than the one who spends his week's earnings as soon as they come into his hand, if not a week before they are earned.

Varied occupation exceeds all other processes in drawing out whatever of ability a man possesses. Here lies the advantage to the community—one superior to all economic gain—of the suburban acre lot for the home of the city wage earner. The cultivation of that acre in alternation with his other employment will bring him intellectual and spiritual enlargement, while it gives him a healthier body and wholesome surroundings in which to bring up his family.—Maxwell's Talisman.

THE GROWTH OF TROUT.

Age, Food and Temperature Seem to Have No Hearing on Size.

The Salvelinus fontinalis, which is currently but inaccurately called brook trout, was supposed for many years to be a small fish. Agassiz was largely instrumental in exploding this fallacy. It is not an uncommon thing for an angler with ordinary luck to get a six or seven pound trout of this variety. It is known that a trout may grow to weigh eleven or twelve pounds. There is, however, great difficulty in accounting for its variation in size.

In northeastern Canada there are large streams and lakes in which only fingerlings have ever been found. In the immediate vicinity of such waters three and four pound trout are quite common and seven and eight pounders are not phenomenal. In all these waters crustacea do not abound; there are no small fish of any kind except small trout. All the fish are pure fly feeders. At some places, it is true, frogs abound, but taken as a whole the difference in food supply is not an adequate explanation for the difference in growth.

There is no substantial difference in the waters as to temperature, size, origin and course. Climatic conditions are the same. The small trout taken to virgin lakes in which there are no fish have sometimes grown to a great size, have sometimes remained small and sometimes have not thriven. The anglers who haunt these waters have not yet found a satisfactory explanation of this peculiar condition of things. It is one of the mysteries which lends fascination to the art. "You never can tell what is going to happen when you go fishing."—St. Paul Dispatch.

Long Words or Short?

Which shall we prefer in speech and writing? Almost everybody will vote for the short word, and almost everybody will be voting for the best candidate. The short words are usually the strong words. They make up in muscle and liveliness what they lack in size, says the Manchester Union. And they are readily in the eyes of men who have thoughts that they wish to lodge in other minds. A man who should run out into the street and yell "Conflagration! Conflagration! Conflagration!" when his house was burning would be thought to be making a jest of the affair. And so in all matters where ideas are to be handed out quickly and clearly—the short word has first choice.

Husbands.

The woman who said that she knew her husband didn't drink because he drank so much water in the morning isn't in it with the woman who says that the reason her husband doesn't go to church is because he is already as good as he can be.—Detroit Free Press.

Secretary Root in Brazil.

Washington, July 18.—The navy department has received a cablegram from Para, Brazil, announcing the safe arrival of Secretary Root and party at that city on the United States cruiser Charleston.

Australian Anti-Trust Bill.

Melbourne, July 18.—The federal house of representatives passed the government anti-trust bill "for the preservation of Australian industries and the repression of destructive monopolies."

Ambition is pitiless; every merit that it cannot use is contemptible in its eyes.—Joubert.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs Tom Diller, of Kent street, a daughter.

Mrs. S. Loew and Miss Clara Harsh spent Wednesday with relatives in Akron.

Mrs. J. W. Griffin, of West Main street, is visiting for a few days at St. Clairsville.

Mrs. G. W. Lake, of Scranton, Pa., is visiting her sister, Mrs John T. Gow, at 300 West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. David Kilway, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kilway, in Duncan street.

Arthur Babcock, who escaped from the county jail at New Philadelphia last week, has been located at Windsor, Can.

Mrs. W. D. McClymonds, of Cleveland, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Susan Frantz, in Prospect street.

Superintendent E. F. Warner, of the Bellevue schools, and Mrs. Warner are visiting relatives in the country west of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Keller, of East South street, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fletcher in Cleveland.

Charles Stoner and Henry Myers left Tuesday evening on a Western tour through Wyoming and other Western states.

The Rev. and Mrs. Luther Coffman are guests of the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr and Mrs. A. Dietrichs, at Minerva.

John Kauffman, a prominent farmer living near Millersburg, was caught under a load of wheat which fell from the wagon and smothered to death.

The Canton branch of the U. C. T. will hold its annual picnic Saturday, July 21, at Meyer's lake. Councils of Massillon, Akron and Alliance will attend.

The Rev. H. J. Colwell, field representative and correspondent of "The Interior, published in the interests of the Presbyterian church, is spending a few days in the city.

Bishop William A. Leonard, of Cleveland, intends to confirm a class in St. Timothy's Episcopal church on August 7. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector, is preparing a large class.

Miss Emma Dragge and Henry Nelkes, jr., were married by Justice Bernard Bell in his office Monday evening. The bride and groom are residents of Massillon and will make this city their home.

Edwin L. Arnold, of San Juan, Puerto Rico, who has been a guest at the residence of his brother, F. W. Arnold, left Tuesday evening to join Mrs. Arnold in New York. They expect to spend the summer in Canada.

Thomas Reed has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of Reuben Ewing, charging the latter with assault. The case will be called for hearing this evening in Justice Spidle's court. Constable Bamberger made the arrest.

C. M. McLain, who severely strained the muscles of his right arm by picking up a heavy valise last Saturday, was able to be down town Wednesday morning. He has practically regained the use of his arm and no further trouble is apprehended.

Mrs. Archer Buchanan and daughter Florence, of Chicago; Mrs. Maurice Stager, of New Brighton, Pa.; Mrs. William Rastetter, of Canton, and Michael Wecht, of Dalton, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Brenner, 36 Third sreet.

Clarence M. McLain severely strained the muscles of his right arm and tore several ligaments in lifting a heavy valise Satruday morning. The accident is considered a serious one. Mr. McLain is confined to his residence in North High street.

John Matti, of Louisville, arrested on a charge of brutally beating an 11-year-old boy, was fined $50 and sentenced to ten days in the workhouse by Justice Barrick, of Canton. The boy has been returned to the Tuscarawas county children's home at Canal Dover.

A party of one hundred young and old friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kemp, three miles north of town, Saturday evening, the occasion being the sixteenth birthday anniversary of Miss Minnie Kemp. The evening was spent in dancing and other amusements. Miss Kemp received numerous handsome presents

An old frame house, known as the John Mong property, located at 118 East Main street, has been bought by C. M. Russell. Mr. Russell will have the house torn down immediately and will utilize the lot as an addition to the lawn surrounding his residence at the corner of Main and Prospect treets.

Dr. C. O. Carr, who for fifteen years practiced dentistry in Massillon, and who moved to Cleveland last spring to engage in another business, has decided to return to this city in the course of the next ten or twelve days. Dr. Carr will go back to the office of W. E. Taylor at the corner of Main and Erie streets, where he formerly had his office.

Miss Helen Hemperly entertained a number of guests informally at the Country club Tuesday evening, including the Misses Pauline and Laura Harrison, the latter's guests, Mrs. L. E. Yeager and the Misses Nellie and Sara Kouns, of Oak Park, Ill.

While National Guard officers were inspecting the maneuver grounds in Tuscarawas county, Monday afternoon, the question of a name for the camp was put to General Dick. "Name it Camp Pattison," he replied at once. And that will be the name.

A contract has been let for the changing from steam to electricity of the Youngstown & Southern railroad between Youngstown and Columbiana. The line is also being extended to Leetonia, and will provide through service to East Liverpool and Salem.

Howard Lawrence, Sunday school superintendent of Killbuck, in Holmes county, and a school teacher, has been convicted of assault on his 14-year-old niece and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. This is his second conviction, he having been sentenced to ten years on a former occasion, but a new trial was granted

The first arrests in Tuscarawas county for illegal fishing for a long time were made by Game Warden E. C. Burns and Homer A. Sponseller, of Canton, Saturday, who caught Mel Hostetler, George Zimmerman and Hugh Boyles, of Mineral City, seining in the Tuscarawas river, near Zoar Station. The men had a large bag of fish. There were about ten in the party, but the others escaped. The three pleaded guilty when arraigned before Justice E. Bender, of Mineral City, and were fined $25 each and costs.

From Monday's Cleveland Leader: "Down in our section of the state there is no opposition to Senator Dick continuing at the head of the Republican state organization," said John P. Jones, of North Lawrence, yesterday. "Stark county Republicans, I believe, will be for him to a man. Our only difference at present seems to be upon the matter of the renomination of Congressman Kennedy. Judge Grant, of Canton, is a candidate against Kennedy." Jones was one of the legislators who stood to the last against the election of M. A. Hanna to the Senate.

The Misses Arnet and Hearst were driving to Massillon from Sippo at 8:30 Saturday evening and had reached the canal bridge when S. Burd's automobile came along on the other side of the bridge. Just at this moment a horse driven by a young man by the name of Hearst, also of Sippo, who was driving in the rear of the first buggy, also became frightened and ran into the first conveyance. The occupants of the two buggies were thrown out. The young ladies were seriously injured and were taken to their homes in Sippo in John & Gordon's ambulance. Miss Arnet received several bad bruises and Miss Hearst, who was thrown on her head, escaped with a few scalp wounds.

BOYLAN—SNYDER.

Wedding at St. Joseph's Church Monday Evening.

Miss Mary Boylan daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Boylan, of Columbian Heights, and Mr Leo Snyder, of this city, were married at 8 o'clock Monday morning in St. Joseph's church by the Rev. F. B. Doherty. The bride and groom will take a ten days' wedding trip and upon their return to Massillon will go to housekeeping in a newly furnished house in Front street.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CATHERINE KNEIPLER.

Mrs. Catherine Kneipler, aged 84 years, died at her home, 322 South Erie street, Monday morning. Death was due to old age. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. The deceased is survived by a daughter, Miss Victoria Kneipler, of Massillon. Interment will be made in St. Joseph's cemetery.

MRS. EMMA PAUL TONER.

Died, at her late home in New York city, Mrs. Emma Paul Toner. Interment will be made at Massillon. The funeral will be private. Friends are requested to kindly omit flowers.

JOHN M'GRAW.

John McGraw, aged 76 years, died at his home in South Erie street at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night. Death was due to paralysis. The funeral will take place from the residence, 310 South Erie street, at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The deceased is survived by an adopted daughter, Miss Lucy Linden McGraw, of Massillon. Mr. McGraw was born in Inland, O., but was a resident of Massillon for forty years. For many years he was a boatman on the Ohio canal. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

FIRE MARSHALS IN THE COUNTY

Investigating Burning of Barn in Greentown.

GAMBLER WANTS MONEY BACK.

Claims He Lost Five Hundred Dollars and Asks for Exemplary Damages—Miners and Operators of Fifth Sub-District Nearing an Agreement.

Canton, July 18.—Deputy state fire marshals have been in Canton during the past few days investigating a supposed case of incendiarism at Greentown. Last week the barn of Martin Lahr, two miles east of the village, was destroyed by fire. The conflagration, it is thought, was started in the hay mow. The owner at once became suspicious. Deputy Brockman, of the state fire marshal's office, arrvived in the city first, and Tuesday two other deputies, including Hamilton G. Dewoese, formerly of Massillon, were here. They went to Greentown to investigate the circumstances.

Warren D. Lama, who before Mayor Turnbull a few weeks ago had William Mitchell arrested for keeping a gambling room and then spent a few days behind the bars himself because Mitchell had had a complaint drawn against him for gambling, is now retaliating. Through his attorney, W. O. Werntz, he has commenced an action in common pleas court against William Mitchell, Cornelius Schumacher and William Fishel, in which he seeks to recover $500 said to have been lost at gambling and an extra $500 as exemplary damages. His petition avers that the defendants are or were running a gambling place in a building owned by Fishel at 113 South Court street, and that between the 15th day of January and the 10th day of June he lost the sum mentioned. Under the law the owner of the building is liable. The suit is no surprise to the defendants, as it was expected to follow the one brought in the mayor's court.

Frank McDade, John Markley, John Ryan and George Carouthers, four "knights of the road," who were discharged from the workhouse Wednesday morning, were in the city prison before noon. They were found in the vicinity of the Pitcher house, where they were attempting to swindle people with a lot of phony jewelry and were acting in a very suspicious manner when Chief Smith, Detective Ryan and Special Officer Willis took them in charge.

The Royal Leaguers of Canton, Massillon and adjoining cities are arranging to have a joint picnic at Meyer's lake July 21, when a long list of sports, including a ball game, will be pulled off.

Without adjourning for the noonday meal the scale committee of the miners from the Fifth district were still in session Wednesday. It is expected that an agreement will be reached this evening.

The Democratic county central committee will meet at 1:30 Saturday afternoon instead of in the morning, as was first announced. The session will be held in the mayor's court room.

STILL IN SESSION.

Progress Made in Settling the Wage Scale Question.

Morning and afternoon sessions of the operators and miners' scale committees were held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Wednesday. Considerable progress was made in coming to agreements on many of the minor questions. Four or five leading questions are still unsettled. If the committees cannot reach an agreement soon it is the belief of those interested that the remaining questions in dispute will be left to sub-committees, which will meet in executive session.

If sub-committees meet and reach an agreement in all particulars, this will be ratified by the joint scale committee and later by the joint conference. Both the operators and miners say they desire to reach an agreement as soon as possible and neither side has yet threatened to break away from the conference, which has been in session the greater part of the past two weeks.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 16, 1906.

LADIES.

Davis, Miss Susie	Lehr, Miss Ulra
Lewis, Mrs. Mary	Stoner, Miss Lulu
Timms, Mrs. Fredick	

MEN.

Cullenan, Raymond	Dougherty, Will
Gilmore, J.	Kerby, Elmer
National Vehicle Co.	Shilling, Oliver
Thompson, Robt. I.	Tylboard, Harry
Walkden, Andrew	Young, J. A. (2)

FOREIGN.

Pappas, William

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

NEARBY TOWNS.

GENOA.

Genoa, July 18.—The farmers hereabouts are making hay and hauling in wheat.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marchand visited at John Marchand's residence at Greenville on Sunday.

Mrs. John Fohl visited her daughter, Mrs. Grant Brothers, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo McHenry and son Morgan have gone to Turkeyfoot lake, where they intend to camp for the summer.

Rudy Leifer has returned home from Cleveland and is slowly improving at this writing, after a severe illness.

Charles Edington is home from Canton and is staying with his parents in the country.

Mrs. Mary Young and Miss Grace Smith visited Meyer's lake on Sunday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, July 18.—Mrs. Albert Stock, of Tippecanoe, visited Newman friends part of last week.

Miss Margaret Myers and her grandmother, Mrs. Young, returned home from Indiana last week after a three weeks' visit with friends.

Edward Roderick, Joseph Reese and John Davis, of Massillon, spent last week in Newman.

The Rev. T. C. Peterson, of Massillon, conducted communion services in our church last Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis and Mrs. Barbara Dehoff spent Friday with East Greenville friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Findley spent several days at Wooster, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrold, last week.

Mrs. Anton Russ, of the experiment station at Wooster, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Peters, of our village.

Trustee L. P. Slusser, of Massillon, made a pleasant call here Tuesday morning while taking a drive in the country.

Trustees of Tuscarawas township, when, oh! when will you repair your half mile of road between Newman and Massillon

Joseph Griffith was a recent visitor at East Greenville.

Our village is now being decorated with rural free delivery mail boxes. This route is known as No. 2 and the first delivery was made Monday at 1 o'clock p. m. by Carrier Kohlmyer. The northern part of our village continues to be in route No. 1.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, July 18. Miss Loretta Loew entertained the juniors and seniors of the Navarre high school at her home in the village Tuesday evening. The guests numbered thirty. They were entertained with music and games until 10 o'clock, when refreshments were served at a table prettily decorated with pink and white carnations. Those present from out of town were Miss Theresa Workman and Miss Helen Case, of Loudonville; Miss Stella Powell and Miss Vera Gaither, of Bellaire.

Miss Dora Fetters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fetters, and Mr. Richard Allen were quietly married at the home of the bride's parents in this village Sunday evening. Mr. Allen is employed as a machinist at Alliance and the newly married pair will take up their residence in that city.

JUSTUS AND BREWSTER.

Justus, July 19.—We had a fine rain in this neighborhood Saturday night and Sunday last. Sunday was a rather quiet day in Brewster on this account.

G. W. Kreichbaum was one of the Sunday visitors in Brewster.

Lots are still being sold in the new town.

Clyde McFarren was the guest of Bert McFarren on Sunday.

The union Sunday school picnic will be held next month. Everybody is urged to prepare for a good time.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, July 19.—Revival meetings are being held at the Baptist church this week.

The Children's day entertainment held at the Congregational church Sunday evening was well attended. The excellent programme of songs and declamations was appreciated by all

Garfield Thomas, of South Sharon, Pa., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Graybill, of this place, last week.

The Naps base ball team was defeated by West Lebanon Sunday by the score of 6 to 4. The Naps out classed their opponents in batting, but failed to hit when hits meant runs.

W. Graybill, of Strasburg, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graybill, of this town, Sunday.

H. C. Graybill has secured a position in the Massillon postoffice.

ELTON.

Elton, July 19.—S. D. Baughman will begin this season's threshing Wednesday for Elton Henning.

Samuel Rickseecker will assist S. D. Baughman with his threshing.

M. A. Boughman is north of Brookfield this week with his brother, H. I. Boughman.

M. L. Boughman and family, of Fulton, were among relatives here over Sunday.

E. D. Boughman, of Fulton, visited his parents east of town Monday.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, July 19.—Charles Dedie, of Michigan, who was called here to attend the funeral of his grandfather, returned home Saturday.

The late Mr. Petitt, whose funeral was held here Friday, was one of the oldest men in this part of the country, being at the time of his death 95 years, 1 month and 10 days old.

D. W. Snavely, who was injured by being thrown from a load of hay recently, is improving slowly.

COLLECTING PENALTIES.

Pennsylvania Book Concern Violates the Law.

Cincinnati, July 18.—(By Associated Press).—Attorney General Ellis today filed suit against the International Text Book Company, of Pensylvania, to collect $13,000 as accumulated penalties for failure to furnish information to the secretary of state and pay a franchise tax.

Saengerfest, St. Paul, Minn., B. & O.

Low excursion fares July 23 26. Consult agents for rates and limits, or M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

My Hair Ran Away

Don't have a falling out with your hair. It might leave you! Then what? That would mean thin, scraggly, uneven, rough hair. Keep your hair at home! Fasten it tightly to your scalp! You can easily do it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It is something more than a simple hair dressing. It is a hair medicine, a hair tonic, a hair food.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

SANITOL CLEANS THE TEETH AND PURIFIES THE BREATH ...

WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF SANITOL Preparations

Ice Cream Soda, Five Cents

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.

A quarter invested in The Independent Want Columns will bring results. Try it.

LADIES HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

HUMBERGERS

20th Annual Summer Clearance Sale

BEGINS

SATURDAY, JULY 21st

BOOKS on sale now

50c A COPY

The Latest Novels

"A Rock in the Baltic"

and

"The Man Between"

Our store will be closed Friday to mark down stock and get in shape for the Big Sale.

This will undoubtedly be the greatest price-cutting event in the history of our store. Come the first day if possible.

THE BEE HIVE | THE BEE HIVE | THE BEE HIVE

Buy Your Children's Dresses Now

At These Unusually Low Prices.

The assortments are large—both white and colors—the new pretty styles and all specially priced for this week's selling.

Infants' Long Bedford Cord Coats, with cape collar, trimmed with silk ribbons, $1.50 kind, at **$1.00**

Children's White Wool Coats, short styles with emblem on sleeve and collar, at **$1.98**

Children's White Lawn Dresses, size 1 to 5 years, trimmed with crab or in clusters of tucks in the "Mother Hubbard" or pretty French styles; 50c and 60c dresses, this week at only..... 39c

Children's White Lawn Dresses in the pretty lace trimmed styles—several dresses in this lot are of the regular 75c, 89c and $1.00 lines—on sale this week at only..... 59c

Girls' White and Colored Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 years—made of lawns and ginghams, plain and trimmed styles that sold up to $1.50, special at..... 98c

Ladies' Rain Coats, $5.00 each. About fifteen Ladies' Rain Coats in tan and grays—all strictly waterproof, very neat, pretty styles, our regular prices were $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00, special offer for this week only, at..... **$5.00**

NBC

Specially Registered to You

Consider how the United States Government protects a letter registered to you, guaranteeing its delivery safe and in good order.

INTER SEAL

The NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY exercises even greater protecting foresight in delivering its Biscuit and Crackers to you. Fresh from the oven, they are enclosed in a dust tight, moisture proof package, on each end of which is affixed this trade mark in red and white..

ZU ZU GINGER SNAPS—Crisp, delicious, golden-brown morsels of sweetness and spice that everyone loves.

CHEESE SANDWICHES—Thin crackers enclosing a layer of creamy cheese—a delicate bite to tempt an epicure.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

EVERHARD PLANT AGAIN DAMAGED

Loss by Fire Estimated at Nearly $3,000.

PROPERTY IS FULLY INSURED.

The Flames Were Discovered in the Boiler House and from There They Spread to the Hoisting Shed and Blacksmith Shop — Firemen Saved Machine Shop.

Fire broke out in the boiler house at the stone quarry of the Everhard Company, north of the city, at 8:15 o'clock Tuesday evening and destroyed that building, the hoisting shed and the blacksmith shop. The loss, which the owners think will be entirely covered by insurance, is between $2,000 and $3,000. In June, 1905, the company's sand mill was destroyed by fire.

At 8:20 the alarm was sent in and the central fire department made a fast run. When the firemen reached the quarry the flames had spread from the boiler house to the blacksmith shop and hoisting shed. The machine shop, which adjoins the boiler house, was saved only by the quick work of the firemen. Fire department No. 2 also made the run, but was not needed and returned to the central engine house.

The fire will not handicap the company seriously except in the repair department of the machine shop. The power has been cut off, as the boilers and the machinery in the boiler room were badly damaged. All the drills and tools used in the stone quarry were sharpened and repaired in the machine shop.

H. H. Everhard is president of the company, and Melville M. Everhard is the vice president. The former is now at Maplehurst, on the Muskoka lakes, Canada, with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Schmettau.

P. H. C. PICNIC.

One Hundred and Fifty Members Gather at Meyer's Lake.

One hundred and fifty members of the Massillon Protected Home Circle attended the first annual outing of the organization at Meyer's lake Tuesday. The arrangements for the picnic were made by the Canton lodge, and a special invitation was extended to the members of Massillon, New Philadelphia, Akron, Canal Dover, Alliance, Salem, Sebring and Kent circles. The picnic was a success in every way.

The first thing on the programme Tuesday morning was a base ball game between teams from Canton and Massillon. The Massillon players were victorious, as they took their Canton brethren into camp by the score of 11 to 4. After the base ball game the picnickers ate their dinner. In the afternoon the rest of the sports on the programme were pulled off. Massillon succeeded in securing three of the first prizes in the events. The following were the events and the winners:

Twenty-five yard dash for girls under 14 years—Won by Miss Moore, of New Philadelphia.

Fat men's race—Won by Nathan Clapper, of Massillon.

Fifty-yard dash for all P. H. C. ladies—Won by Mrs. Lena Zeh, of Massillon.

Twenty-five yard dash for boys under 14 years—Won by Theodore Dunlap, of Canal Dover.

Twenty-five yard fat women's race—Won by Mrs. Ella Berkmeyer, of Massillon.

A tug of war between Alliance and Canal Dover lodges, a boat race on the lake and a bowling contest ended the features of the day.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

It Will be Held at Dayton Some Time in September.

Columbus, July 18.—(By Associated Press.)—The Republican state central committee will meet here this afternoon to make arrangements for the state convention, which will be held some time in September. While not officially announced, it is probable that the meeting will be held in Dayton. Ex-Governor Herrick will be temporary chairman of the convention, and Governor Harris will be permanent chairman.

Later—The Republican committee decided this afternoon to hold the state convention on September 11 and 12. Dayton was chosen as the place for holding the convention on the second ballot.

Homeseekers and Tourists B. & O. exceedingly low rates. Consult ticket agents or address M. G. Carrell, D. P. A., Cleveland, O.

AN ARMISTICE DECLARED.

Peace Commissioners to Meet on U. S. Warship.

Washington, July 18.—(By Associated Press.)—An armistice between warring Central American republics went into effect at 6 o'clock this morning. Mr. Maunos, the Guatemalan minister, called at the state department today and announced that he had been advised by his government of the selection of three commissioners and a secretary to represent Guatemala at the peace conference. They will go to San Jose, Guatemala, in time to board the Marblehead, which is expected to reach there tomorrow.

COSTLY WEDDING GIFT.

Mrs. McKinley Sends Silverware to Her Niece.

Canton, July 18.—(By Associated Press).—A beautiful mahogany chest containing one hundred and six pieces of silver is the wedding gift of Mrs. McKinley to her niece, Miss Grace McKinley, who tonight becomes the wife of Captain Villiard Grayson Heidt, at Fort DesMoines, Ia. The late President gave similar remembrances to several of his nieces upon the occasion of their marriage. Miss Carolyn Harter, of this city, will be Miss McKinley's maid of honor.

DENVER IS CROWDED.

Forty Thousand Visitors, Many of Whom are Elks.

Denver, July 18.—(By Associated Press.)—It is estimated that forty thousand visitors are in Denver, of whom 26,500 are Elks and members of their families. The annual grand Elks parade will take place tomorrow, and it is expected that fifteen thousand marchers will be in line. A feature of the celebration was the massed band parade today. There were nearly one thousand musicians in line, playing brass instruments.

LADY CURZON DEAD.

Was the Daughter of Levi Leiter, of Chicago.

London, July 18.—(By Associated Press).—Lady Curzon, of Keddleston, wife of the former viceroy of India, who has been ill for some days, died this evening. She never quite recovered from her serious illness at Walmer castle, in Kent, in 1904, and the recent hot weather brought on a pronounced attack of general debility. Lady Curzon was Miss Mary Leiter, daughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago.

SMALLPOX ON ISTHMUS.

Twenty-seven Cases Reported at Colon.

Washington, July 18.—(By Associated Press).—Eleven new cases of smallpox at Colon were reported to the Washington office of the canal commission today by Governor Magoon. One new focus of infection also developed. The total number of cases now is twenty-seven. No Americans have the disease and so far there have been no deaths. No cases exist on the isthmus outside of Colon.

BRITISH ALARMED.

Strengthening Military Forces in Egypt.

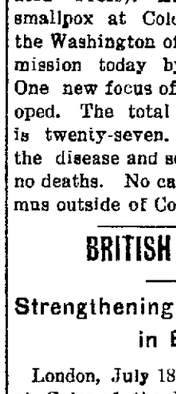
London, July 18.—The correspondent at Cairo of the Express learns on the highest authority that in view of the rapidly increasing fanaticisms of the natives, elaborate plans for strengthening the army of occupation have been prepared by Lord Cromer, the British agent and consul general in Egypt and his advisers.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Man and Team Killed in a Corn Field.

Ironton, O., July 18.—(By Associated Press.)—During a storm last evening Joseph Williams and a team of horses were killed by lightning. Williams was plowing corn across the river from here.

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder.



2 Packages make nearly a Gallon. Costs 25 Cents

Stir the contents of one package into a quart of milk and freeze. No cooking or heating, no eggs, sugar or flavoring to add. Everything but the ice in package.

RECIPE BOOK FREE.

5 Flavors. 2 packages, enough for a gallon, 25 cts. at all grocers, or by mail if he hasn't it. Approved by Pure Food Commissioners

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

COAL COMPANY SUED.

Outgrowth of the Riots at the Bradley Mines.

Steubenville, O., July 18.—Two more damage suits were filed against the United States Coal Company yesterday, one by Regina Satery for $5,000, because the mine guards shot into her house and wounded her in the leg; the other by Maria Moravetcki for $1,100 damages, because bullets were shot into her house. These suits are an outgrowth of the shooting at Bradley.

PHILADELPHIA CHOSEN.

Meeting Place of the Elks' Order in 1907.

Denver, July 18.—(By Associated Press.)—Philadelphia was chosen by the grand lodge, Benevolent Potective Order of Elks, today as the convention city for next year. Philadelphia received 455 votes, Baltimore 265. St. Joseph was withdawn from the contest.

BANKER KILLS HIMSELF.

Des Moines, Ia., July 18.—(By Associated Press.)—Martin Flynn, president of the People's Savings bank, in this city, shot himself in the head today, dying almost instantly. Ill health is supposed to have been the cause. Mr. Flynn was prominent throughout the West as a breeder of Shothorn cattle.

Tobacco Smoke.

The composition of tobacco smoke is complex. Analysis gives nicotine, pyridic bases, formic aldehyde, ammonia, methylamin, pyrrol, sulphuretted hydrogen, prussic acid, butyric acid, carbonic acid, oxide of carbon, the steam of water, an etherized empyreumatic oil, and tarry or resinous products, among which we detect small quantities of phenol. Of all the products of tobacco the most venomous are nicotine, pyridic and methylamin bases, prussic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, oxide of carbon and empyreumatic oil, and all that we draw into our lungs with more or less satisfaction.—Harper's Weekly.

Under the Rose.

The expression "under the rose," or sub rosa, to indicate secrecy, originates in the Greek mythological story that Cupid gave Harpocrates, the god of silence, a golden rose, desiring him at the same time not to betray the amour of Venus. According to another account, the traitors against the Greek states during the invasion of Xerxes held their meetings in an Athenian arbor formed of rose bushes. At Greek and Roman banquets the guests were always crowned with roses, and a cluster of these hung above the banqueting table was a sign that what was said in that place should not be repeated elsewhere.

Decline of the Bath.

One strange feature in the advance of civilization has been the decline of the bath. Washing in the golden age of Greece and Rome was a fine art, and baths were built with as much care as temples. There has been a revival in this century of public baths, but from an aesthetic point of view they cannot compare with those of a barbarous age. This is not an age of washers.—London Lady.

The Tailor Knew.

"I should like," the man cautiously explained to his tailor, "to have a little pocket, a very, very small pocket, one you could hardly see, you know, but somewhere, say in the hem of my trousers or in the waistband, eh, where it couldn't be so easily found. You understand?"

"I see," said the tailor. "You are married now."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sailors' Knives.

Sheath knives that most sailors carry with them are, it is said, so highly magnetized as to be capable, if brought within eighteen inches of the compass, of deflecting the needle two points either way. It is suggested that no man should be allowed to wear one of these knives while steering a vessel or while on the lookout in the bridge house.

In the Dark.

Parks—How did the ship come to bang against the rocks?

Barks—Why, a young man was courting the keeper's daughter and they absentmindedly turned the light down low.

A Different Complexion.

Maud—Did you say I painted? Marie—I did not. I said you powdered. Maud (reluctantly)—Oh, well, that puts another complexion on it.

Your Summer Vacation

can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G P A, Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

G. A. R., Minneapolis, Minn., B. & O. Very low excursion rates August 10th to 12th.

A VAST TRUCK GARDEN

Texas to Have the Largest In the World.

WILL FRONT ON RIO GRANDE RIVER

Extensive Tract In Southeastern Part of the State Will Contain 110,000 Acres, and Every Variety of Vegetable Will Be Grown In Its Fertile Fields—Reclaimed From Aridity by Artesian Wells.

St. Louisans are going to cultivate the greatest truck garden in the world, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It lies in Texas, "down by the Rio Grande," and consists of 110,000 acres of soil, long unproductive and almost arid, but now made fertile by the magic of irrigation.

This region, consisting of millions of acres of fertile land, has hitherto been almost neglected because, being semi-arid, farmers did not think it safe to cultivate it, as lack of rain for a short time—a chronic condition—would kill their crops. But, although the region has not been cultivated, the land has long been known for its fertility under proper conditions and it had been used for cattle pastures.

When the region first came into the possession of the United States after the Mexican war the Mexicans and Spaniards located in the region sold their property at ridiculously low prices. Captains Miffin Kennedy and Richard King, who knew the country well, bought immense tracts, paying sometimes as low as 10 cents an acre for the land that now yields when cultivated properly as much as $500 worth of products to the acre.

For years after they acquired the land they did not think it could ever serve for anything but cattle pacture, and they rented it to big cattle raisers. The Rio Grande river and its tributaries being near, the cattle had enough water to subsist ordinarily, but crops could not be expected to live on these watering sources. During dry spells, however, the cattle suffered greatly and in one of these visitations five years ago thousands perished. It was the great loss to the cattlemen at that time that made the present reclamation of the land possible.

The rangers began to think about digging wells, and the first one who made the attempt was Robert J. Kleberg, manager and director of the Santa Gertrudis range. He dug at what is known now as Kingsville, and when he had penetrated 500 feet a large natural flow of water that gushed like petroleum from an oil pocket was found, and the cattle, as by instinct, flocked to the place from the surrounding country.

After the first well was "brought in" borings for other wells were started, although at first it was feared that operations might interfere with the first one and diminish the supply of water coming from it. These fears were unfounded, however, as the next wells "brought in" had an abundance of water, and the flow in them was as forceful as that of the first, which had not been hampered in the slightest degree. The conclusion was drawn then that the whole region was situated above an inexhaustible lake and that, if the wells were put to use, the entire region could be reclaimed, cultivated and made to yield profitably.

At present the section known as the artesian belt, because it is covered with artesian wells, extends from Robstown to Raymondville, a distance of about 100 miles, and there are millions of acres within the radius of its fertilizing influence. There are 300 of these wells, each bored to a depth of 500 to 600 feet. After the boring is completed a pipe is placed in the ground, and the water comes bursting forth naturally to the irrigation reservoirs. The water flow of these artesian wells is generally 250 cubic feet per minute, and the oldest well in the region has not shown so far any perceptible diminution in its discharge.

The mammoth garden will front ten miles on the Rio Grande river and will extend back about twenty miles, with the railroad running through it. It is believed that in a year or so when the big truck garden and a few smaller ones are well under way there will be a fruit train running daily from that point to the important markets, carrying the products of the reclaimed Rio Grande region. Being near the Rio Grande river, the land will not have to depend wholly for its water supply on the artesian wells and the rainfall. The entire region can and will be easily irrigated by aid of electricity.

Irrigation canals could be built from the Rio Grande river to the truck garden, but international law does not permit this. The Rio Grande being the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, it is feared that a canal might in time affect the course of the river and thereby extend the boundary line of one country or the other. The law, however, permits water to be taken from the river by any other means.

It will, therefore, be lifted out by aid of electric pumps. The river being much higher than the land, it is only necessary to pump up the water a few feet on to the ridge, and it will send its beneficent flow over the land that needs it, the law of gravitation obviating the necessity of additional distributing force.

The plant that is being built at present by St. Louisans is expected to be ready by November of this year. It will have a capacity of irrigating 35,000 acres of land. A big canal, built in the same region, will be fifteen miles long. As the necessities of cultivation increase the plant and the main canal will be enlarged. It is expected that in time the system will fertilize 200,000 acres, and it is intimated that by the time this is done the canal will be seventy-five miles long.

With the wells to rely upon for water, landowners began to experiment in truck farming, and the results were amazing. But the next necessity was transportation facilities, so as to make it possible for products to reach the markets in good condition. The St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railroad was built between Brownsville and Houston, connecting the Rio Grande region with all important points in Texas and also in the country.

These were the preliminaries that made the present project of an immense truck garden possible. The promoters of this garden are mostly St. Louis men, although there are some New Yorkers interested in the project.

At present they own 110,000 acres of land, which is to be planted with onions, tomatoes, potatoes—sweet and Irish—cabbages, figs, dates, olives, grapes, oranges, lemons, sugar cane, alfalfa, pecans, English walnuts and a good many other garden products. One planter had a yield of 300 pounds of figs per tree the first year, which shows that the Rio Grande region will grow tropical fruit successfully. The garden lies in Hidalgo and Cameron counties. Both of them are very large. Cameron alone is as large as Delaware and has the exact shape of that state.

In speaking of the project T. W. Carter, president of a land and irrigation company, in part said:

"The region we are going to reclaim is one of the most fertile in the country. It reminds one very much of the valley of the Nile. It has waited for so many years to be exploited. Many of those who ran west after gold did not know, it seems, that there was money in the ground right here in Texas and that it could be secured with less risk and in a permanent output. The Rio Grande valley will produce almost anything and produce bounteously. There are farmers in that region who clear as much as $500 per acre for onions.

"It is a pity that such immense tracts of land were left almost unproductive for years when they could have been turned into veritable gardens. The work on the land can be done very easily, as it is quite level. This is what makes it so suitable for irrigation too.

"We are going to do all the hauling and plowing by steam. This will greatly facilitate cultivation. It is a big proposition and it has to be handled in a big way. Diaz will be our main shipping station. We will also have our power station located there. In a few years we expect to have a large sugar mill near our garden, so that we may take care of the sugar cane we produce and also of that grown by others around there.

"Labor is very cheap in that part of the country. Fifty cents a day without board is considered a pretty good price. Most of the labor is done by Mexicans, and it is satisfactory. Watermelons, cantaloupes and all kinds of garden truck are ready for shipment fully forty days ahead of the products of other places. These considerations insure the success of the largest truck garden in the world."

It has been customary for farmers in the region to grow three different crops a year. In one case a farmer raised sixty-three tons of tomatoes. After gathering them he planted what are called China onions, producing as high as 20,000 pounds per acre, and when this crop was out of the way he produced three cuttings of plain Kansas sorghum. Something can be grown nearly every month in the year, as the temperature is always suitable to cultivation.

Crops are usually raised in the Rio Grande valley in four months, and the truckmen of the neighborhood have formed an association to find out in advance what products will be most in demand, so that by supplying the markets with what is most needed they may get better prices.

Farmers in the vicinity say sugar cane is grown in the region abundantly, and, besides equaling in quality the product of Cuba, it is only replanted every eight years, yielding on an average $125 per acre. Alfalfa produces eight cuttings annually, yielding $100 per acre. Onions yield from $200 to $500 per acre.

Cabbage yields between $300 and $400 per acre. Watermelons and cantaloupes bring from $75 to $150 to the acre. Potatoes and tomatoes run as high as $300 to the acre. Raisers of pecans and English walnuts assert that the climate is well fitted for these products and that six years after planting the trees there is a yield of from $500 to $800 to the acre.

Tropical fruits, such as Smyrna figs, dates, olives, oranges and lemons, have been experimented with, the results being satisfactory. Planters in the section have marketed figs produced by themselves, and they believe that it is possible to make the industry highly profitable.

New Source of Paper.

There is an interesting report to the effect that somebody has discovered a process by which the stalk of the cotton plant, heretofore a waste product, save as it may be devoted to fertilizing uses, can be converted into paper of excellent quality by the same processes that are now applied to wood pulp and other materials and with little or no modification of paper making plants, says the Chicago Chronicle. It is estimated that general use in this way of the cotton stalk will add $100,000,000 annually to the product value of the cotton states, will put an end to the boll weevil, bring along with the paper made four or five byproducts of paying value and greatly check the destruction of forests in paper making. If these claims shall be half justified by the event the discoverer will deserve to be ranked among the great benefactors of humanity.

LOCUST PLAGUE NEAR

Seventeen Year Variety Now on Wing, Says a Scientist.

THE HARVEST FIELD THEIR PREY

Countless Swarms of Insects to Fall Upon Agricultural Lands In Western States and Darken the Heavens, Says Professor Willis Marshall of Sioux City, Ia.—Remedies He Suggests For Exterminating the Pests.

Within a few weeks the farmers of the west will see their fields devastated by millions of locusts, and the old curse of Moses and the elders recorded in Deuteronomy xxvii, 42, will be realized again this year, though it is 3,357 years since Moses said to the people of Israel, "All thy grain and fruit of thy land shall the locusts consume." This prediction is made by Professor Willis Marshall of Sioux City, Ia., formerly professor of mathematics in Morningside college and the Sioux City High school, a scientist of some distinction in the northwest, says a special dispatch from Sioux City to the Chicago News.

According to Professor Marshall, the seventeen year locusts are due this year, and if his records are correct and the locusts are on schedule time the northwest winds will sweep over the cornfields of Iowa and Nebraska and the wheatfields of Minnesota and South Dakota during August and September and bring with them from the northwest millions and millions of locusts.

Professor Marshall also asserts the thirteen year species is due this summer, a fact which makes scientists stand up and take notice, as such a coincidence happens only once in 200 years.

"I base my prediction that this is the year for locusts not on any prophet's powers," said Professor Marshall in speaking of his reason for believing that swarms of the insects would come this year, "but from a careful study of the condition favorable to hatching the egg tubes and from the records of the United States entomological commission.

"Then I have reports from the far northwest from scientists who tell me there are swarms of locusts in Washington and Montana and that they are moving toward the great agricultural regions of the middle west. Some of them will be of the Rocky mountain locust species, which are not as destructive as the seventeen year and the thirteen year variety."

Since Professor Marshall became convinced that 1906 is the ill fated year for the arrival of the locusts he has been studying means to relieve the farmers from the pests and declares that a fortune awaits the man who will devise some means of checking the ravages of the coming insects.

"If their line of march can be determined I should advise the farmers to dig trenches into which the insects can fall and be drowned. The rivers will be of great assistance to the farmers, as countless millions of the insects will fall into such streams as the Platte and the Missouri and the Red River of the North, but little can be done to destroy the winged hordes having the migratory instinct. Starvation, the outcome of their own work, is about the only means of their destruction.

"I would make one suggestion," said the scientist. "Some time before the last invasion of the locusts, before the western country was turned into fertile fields, it was discovered that a parasite, which is a native of Cyprus, is destructive to locust eggs. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson should confer with the scientists under him and, if he is satisfied that the locusts are coming, import thousands of these insects and turn them loose in the fields and on elevated places where locusts hatch to destroy the eggs. In themselves these Cyprus insects would not destroy the crops."

HAIL, SONS OF SKIDDOO!

Born on the 23d—Join New Club—If Not, "Beat It."

The Sons of Skiddoo, composed of citizens born on the 23d of any month, has been organized in Waterbury, Conn., says the New York World. Defiance to those who scorn "twenty-three" will be buried during a birthday dinner of twenty-three courses to be served at twenty-three small tables on the 23d of July.

Qualified sons of "twenty-three" from all over the state will be invited. The move had its inception with City Clerk William H. Sandland, who was born on July 23, 1868. At the last city election he was the only Republican candidate to win at the polls and gives this as proof that Father Skiddoo looks after his anointed. The constitution of the organization states that its purposes are the abolition of foolish superstition and the exaltation of the name of skiddoo. It is proposed to make the organization national.

Child Too Much For a Bear.

Margaret Maurer of Wilkesbarre, Pa., seven years old, recently routed a big black bear in the dense woods of Pocono mountain, says the New York Herald. Her father, Charles Maurer, with his wife and children, was driving over the mountain when the bear lumbered out of the woods into the middle of the road. The horses, frightened, backed down the road, and all in the carriage sprang out. While her father was trying to control the horses little Margaret ran down the road toward the bear quite unafraid. The bear waited until the child was ten or fifteen feet away and then ran with all speed into the woods.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

B. & O. Excursion Cedar Point

Saturday, July 28th. Leave Massillon 3:49 p. m., $1.75 round trip. Return on special train leaving Sandusky 7:00 p. m. Sunday July 29th.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massillon, Wednesday, July 18, 06.

Country butter, per lb	14-18
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	10-12
Chickens, dressed	12½-14
Potatoes, per bushel	65

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	72
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	45
Corn, per bushel	60

Mountain Lake Park, B. & O.

Delightful summer resort. Special excursion rates. Consult agents or address M. G. Carrel, D. P. A., Cleveland.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Coast Resorts, B. & O.

Exceptionally low excursion rates.

A Cut Price

ON

Chandeliers and Brackets Mantels, Globes, Paint and Oils, Turpentine, White Jap-a-lacs, Hardware, Dinner Buckets, Chisels and Bits, Razors, Bicycle tires from $2 to $4 each, Saws filed, Lawn Mowers sharpened, Go-car tires put on, Plumbing and Gas fitting, Pipe and fitting for sale, general repairing, Bicycles, Guns, Locks.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,

22½ W. Main St.

Wanted! HAY!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,

Navarre, O.

Niagara Falls Excursion via B. & O. R. R., Saturday, August 4th, 1906.

All regular trains via Cleveland and the L. S. and M. S. or C. & B. Boat

$4.00 Round Trip $4.00

Return limit August 15th.

Special train leaves Massillon at 7:28 p. m. Due Cleveland 10:15 p. m. Niagara Falls 5:00 a. m.

Boat leaves Cleveland 8:00 p. m.

(Boat passengers should use earlier train to Cleveland) Double berth in sleeper on Special Train through to Niagara Falls, $1.00.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 2c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

LOTS FOR SALE!!

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.

A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.

One lot on Clay alley $300.

JAMES R. DUNN,

Opera Block over Hawvers.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 19 1905

Let's see, what is the subject of the Bryan "interview" today?

American food inspectors might take a lesson from German methods of punishing adulterators. A wine merchant of Wurtemberg was prosecuted for the wholesale adulteration of his product and the court ordered that all the impure wine be thrown away. In consequence, eight thousand gallons were poured into the two rivers which flow near the town. If the beef barons had been compelled to cremate all the condemned meat and the foreign substances that appear to have found their way into the packing houses, the public would rest easier after its dinner.

Revolutionist Maxim Gorky says that the American people pursue the almighty dollar to the exclusion of everything else. It was noticeable a few months ago, however, that they stopped this pursuit long enough to voice a protest against the public flaunting of immorality which resulted in the exclusion of a certain visitor from abroad, as far as any social recognition was concerned. It is a fact that the romantic, theorizing and loose-lived foreigner is apt to find the American people a trifle hard-headed. It always comforts him to call us bad names from afar.

France's greatest living poet, Catulle Mendes, who is also a distinguished critic and playwright and a member of the French Academy, has just received a gold medal from the jury presiding over the culinary exhibition. M. Mendes was rewarded for inventing a new way of cooking fish, henceforth to be known as "carp a la Mendes." We are not to be compared to the French, either in our appreciation of the subtle art of cooking or in the versatility of our poets. Imagine Richard Watson Gilder decorated for the invention of a new sauce, or Thomas Bailey Aldrich happening upon a hitherto unknown method of serving the succulent dumpling, or Swinebrune confiding to the public how he prepares plum jam. No, it is beyond the most fanciful Anglo-Saxon imagination—this mixing of poetry and porridge.

The manager of the Capucines theater, in Paris, is wasted in the theatrical business; he would shine in diplomacy and the government should take him up. For years Paris has been trying to rid itself of the noxious theater hat, without having the courage to emulate our method of passing laws forbidding the wearing of hats absolutely and without distinction. And as the French women refused to take hints or to obey mere house rules, the managers were in despair. But the resourceful gentleman of the Capucines had an idea; he remembered the veil which feminine discretion throws about the mysterious subject of age, and pondered. As a result, the patrons of the theater found posted to its doors the following notice: "Only women of more than forty years of age will be permitted to wear hats in this theater." Since then not one woman has been seen to approach the Capucines wearing a hat!

THE FARM WOODLOT.

An Important Factor in Timber Production in Ohio.

The farm woodlot is an important factor in timber production in Ohio, says a recent bulletin issued by the Ohio agricultural station at Wooster.

Are these woodlots held at a profit or loss? Undoubtedly there are some second growth timber tracts where the stand of trees of the best kinds is good enough so that the annual increase is yielding profitable returns. There are many other woodlots where the stand is poor or the trees are of inferior species which are not paying a fair rate of interest. It is important that everyone who is interested in forestry should know to which class his woodlot belongs. Measurements and calculations will disclose at what rate a tract of timber is growing into money and a careful study of the conditions will show how it should be managed so as to make it more profitable. The investigations referred to have in view the determination of the kinds of trees, or mixture of trees, which are yielding the greatest profits, as they are found growing in natural second growth forests. The station has already found, as outlined in bulletin 158, that planted groves of catalpa and locust may give returns exceeding ten dollars per acre annually. While the natural forests may fall short of this it will doubtless prove true that they are growing into value much faster than is commonly supposed. How to make them still more profitable, especially those which are in bad condition, is a problem which the station is willing to try to help the owners to solve, but at the outset it should be understood that numerous factors enter in which may make experimentation necessary. The station is ready to determine the prospective increase in value of tracts of timber, but it may not be able, in all cases, to unreservedly recommend a course of treatment which will insure satisfactory results with neglected woodlots. So far as means will permit it is willing to co-operate in such work, especially in representative cases. The owner is to provide land and labor, while the station will furnish plans and, in some cases trees, in order to put into operation and test certain methods which promise good results.

Windbreaks; their utility in relation to woodlots, orchards, crops, buildings, the kind of trees best adapted to the purpose, location, etc., will receive attention.

The amount of work outlined is, of course, limited by the means at hand and consideration must also be given to the availability of particular tracts to the carrying on of work the results of which will have a general value. Applications for examination of timber tracts which are received soon will have attention this season if possible. Those received later than November 1 can not be acted upon this season. Co-operative planting with catalpa, locust and mulberry trees is to be continued.

In all cases, as in 1905, the premises of those wishing to plant trees are to be visited, and an experimental planting planned. To insure attention, applications for trees should be sent in at once, as the supply of trees may be exhausted early. This part of the work will be closed after January 1, 1907, and applications received after that date must be held over until another year.

BIG ESTATE TANGLED.

Plural Nationality Causes All Sorts of Trouble.

A dispatch from Paris to the New York Journal says: An extraordinary case of plural nationality is engaging the attention of the French authorities. It concerns Charles Rubens, who died in his magnificent residence in the Avenue de l'Alma the other day.

As the deceased was supposed to be an American citizen, the United States consulate was advised of the death, and immediately had seals placed upon the property, pending the settlement of the estate. Almost immediately afterward no less than forty heirs presented themselves, contesting that Mr. Rubens was not an American, but an Alsatian, and that the United States consulate had no business meddling in the dead man's affairs.

The heirs are supported by legal advice, which contends that Mr. Rubens' name was Voog, that he had left his native land when a very young man and went to America, where he took out naturalizatioon papers, but that, as the name he went under was an assumed one, the naturalization is void.

Another complication arises from the fact that when Alsace was seized by Germany, Rubens, or Voog, did not declare himself for France, so that legally at the time of his death he was a German.

The dead man was over 70 years of age, had a magnificent home, went out in the best society here, was a member of several prominent clubs, and left a fortune estimated at $4,000,000.

BENEFITS FOR EMPLOYES.

American Tobacco Company Makes a Great Offer.

New York, July 18.—The American Tobacco Company, which is the largest tobacco company in the world, has issued a formal notice to its great army of employes located in every state in the Union that hereafter it will pay a death benefit to the beneficiary of any person in its service who draws not more than $50 a week in wages. This notice affects about 150,000 men and women. The notice, a copy of which has been mailed to each employe, provides as follows:

Upon proof of the death of any person in the employment of this company who shall have been continuously in its service for at least one year preceding his or her death, and whose wages at that date do not exceed $50 per week, the American Tobacco Company will donate in cash to the person finally designated by such employe a sum of money equal to the wages paid to such dead employe by this company during the last year of his or her life, not exceeding, however, in any case the sum of $500.

STONE CRUSHER NOW AT WORK

It is Made of Solid Steel and Weighs Ten Tons.

NEW ERA IN ROAD BUILDING.

The Machine Crushes Large Stones Into Fine Material to be Used as the Basis for Country Roads — Machine Cost $1,000.

The stone crusher, which the trustees of Perry township bought several weeks ago at Barberton, arrived last Tuesday morning and was immediately set up and put in running order. The crusher was started to work last Thursday morning, but as there were not enough men hired to keep it going, it was not started again until Saturday morning. It is made of solid steel and weighs ten tons.

The stone crusher was bought for $1,000 and is used for the purpose of preparing gravel to be used in making and building up the country roads. Heretofore when the trustees of Perry township started to build a roadway in the country, they always had to pick large boulders out of the gravel before it could be used. With this machine things will be different. Instead of having to pick out the large stones at the gravel pit, which when crushed make a better roadbed than the material formerly used, the gravel is run through the crusher just as it comes out of the gravel pit. The jaws of the crusher at the mouth are sixteen inches long and ten inches wide, hence stone of that size or smaller can be sent through it very easily.

At the bottom is a chute, where the crushed stones and gravel come out and drop into small pockets, are carried up an elevator thirty feet high and finally dumped on a pile. The crushed stone, which will be used for the bottoms of the roadbeds, drops on the left side of the elevator, while the gravel, which will be used as the top dressing of the roadbeds, is dropped on the left side. With the crushed stone and the gravel divided it will be an easy matter to build roads throughout Perry township, as this can easily be loaded onto wagons and hauled where the roadways are being built.

It takes fourteen men to keep the crusher going, as one cubic yard of gravel will go through it in five minutes. In two weeks enough gravel can be run through the crusher to build roads all year. The crusher will be taken to the different gravel pits throughout Perry township and be run at each pit for two or three weeks. The large stones that lay in or along the country roads will be hereafter picked up and hauled to the crusher and turned into road building material. The machine is the first one in this section of Ohio to be used in preparing material ready for road building.

The trustees decided that road building could be done by the means of a stone crusher at a much less cost to the township than the older way and that better roads could be built by using the crushed stone for a bottom and gravel as a top dressing. Should the experiment prove a success, it is probable that many of these machines will be used throughout Ohio.

NOTES FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

Edward Miller Found Dead in Bed Monday Morning.

Canton, July 16.—Edward Miller, a well known resident of this city, was found dead in his bed at his home in High street Monday morning. He was 32 years of age and leaves one son and one daughter, his wife having died a year ago. He was as well as usual Sunday and walked to St. Peter's Catholic cemetery, where he placed flowers on his wife's grave, not knowing that a few days later his children would do the same at his last resting place. Valvular heart trouble was the cause.

The Stark county Democratic central committee will hold a meeting in Canton next Saturday morning to fix the time for the county convention or county primaries, there seeming to be a division among the members as to which shall be held.

Special Commissioner John T. Blake has sold the Esmerelda plantation and its equipment, which was the property of the Vera Cruz Development Company, to A. C Schiller, president of the Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes Company, of Pittsburg, the price being $20,000. It is claimed that this property was worth fully $150,000.

Point Breeze Chautauqua, Smithville, O., will be in session from July 28 to August 12. J. B. Eberly, proprietor and manager.

B. & O. Sunday Excursions, Every Sunday to Bridgeport (Wheeling) Uhrichsville, Cleveland.

ORDERED BACK TO WORK.

Wage Scale for Hocking Valley Signed Today.

Columbus, July 16.—(By Associated Press.)—The "stand pat" operators, represented by John H. Winder, of Columbus, and the miners, represented by President Green and other officials of the Ohio Mine Workers, today officially signed the agreement reached yesterday, and the men were ordered to go to work. The miners were given some advantages over the agreement of June and the operators were conceded some points.

TRIAL LASTED THE ENTIRE DAY

East Greenville Case Heard by Mayor Frantz.

MANY WITNESSES WERE CALLED

Miss Laura Gaddis Charged With Discharging a Flobert Rifle With Intent to Wound by Miss Abbie Walters.

About one hundred persons from East Greenville and a number from this city were spectators at a trial before Mayor Frantz Monday, in which Miss Laura Gaddis, of East Greenville, is charged with shooting to wound Miss Abbie Walters, daughter of John Walters, also living near East Greenville.

The alleged shooting occurred last Thursday afternoon. Miss Walters testified that she was standing in a neighboring yard to the Walters homestead and that Miss Gaddis took a flobert rifle, stood near the cistern in the dooryard and discharged the weapon. Miss Walters also testified that upon hearing the shot she turned toward the Walters residence and saw Miss Gaddis facing her with the weapon in her hands. It was not at her shoulder in a position of firing when Miss Walters first saw Miss Gaddis at the cistern.

Miss Gaddis denied having shot at Miss Walters, although she admitted that one standing where Miss Walters stood might have thought the gun was discharged at her. Several witnesses were called to substantiate the claim that Miss Gaddis shot at Miss Walters.

The testimony brought out the fact that trouble has been brewing in the Walters family for months. Some of the members moved to Massillon in May and still live here. Mr. Walters resides on the homestead and Miss Gaddis has been employed recently as housekeeper.

Miss Walters testified that the coming into the family of Miss Gaddis had brought on the family's difficulties. The testimony showed that Miss Walters and Miss Gaddis had exchanged words while Miss Gadis was passing along a road. Miss Gaddis testified that Miss Walters had threatened to stone her to death and Miss Walters said that Miss Gaddis had remarked that she, Miss Walters, might receive a bullet. Miss Walters said she had remarked that Miss Gaddis might get a "free ride." The trouble came to a temporary end when Miss Walters swore out a warrant for the arrest of Miss Gaddis. The trial was still on at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock Mayor Frantz bound Miss Gaddis over to the common pleas court, demanding bail for her appearance to the amount of $600.

WELTY FOR CHAIRMAN.

Fight on Between Johnson and Garber Factions.

A Columbus special to the Canton Morning News says: The meeting of the Democratic state central committee Thursday is expected to be a battle between the Garber-Bernard faction and Mayor Johnson, of Cleveland. Johnson is determined to overthrow his enemies. The Garber-Bernard men want Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati for temporary chairman of the state convention. Johnson wants Mayor Whitlock of Toledo. John C. Welty, of Canton is urged for the place but he won't bind himself to either faction if given the honor. Johnson is not a member of the committee, but will attend as a proxy for City Auditor Madigan, of Cleveland.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

STILL WORKING FOR SETTLEMENT

Operators' and Miners' Committees Discuss Scale.

MINERS' OFFICIALS RETURN.

A Dispute Over the Columbus Agreement With Reference to the Hocking District was Straightened Out at a Conference.

The joint conference of the wage scale committees of the operators and miners of the Massillon district was resumed in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday morning. An afternoon session was held. President Peter Gorman, of the miners' union, and William Morgan, of the miners' executive committee, returned from Columbus Monday night and were at the conference.

These two officials were called to Columbus to take part in settling a dispute concerning the wages to be paid by some of the companies in the Hocking district. An agreement was made on the basis that the full 1903 scale must be paid by all companies in Ohio. The disagreement arose over the fact that the settlement at Columbus in June called for an increase of 5.88 over the 1904 5 scale. The operators in the Hocking district found that this increase in machine mining was a fraction of a cent less than the 1903 scale. They therefore paid the scale based on the 5.88 increase. The miners refused to accept this. A meeting was called. Mr. Morgan explained to the Massillon operators that after a full statement of the understanding had of the question by the miners' state officials, the Hocking operators signed an agreement accepting the 1903 scale in all lines of mine work. This will be the basis for making all district settlements in Ohio.

The Massillon operators and miners are still far from a settlement. There are more than one hundred items in the Massillon scale and as yet not more than one-fourth have been agreed to by both parties. The discussion is likely to extend over several days.

The operators have granted the advanced scale for pick mining as asked for by the miners. This was done without dispute. The differences that now exist are those referring to the wages to be paid for work other than pick mining about a mine. The operators feel that there is no possibility of an increase in the price of coal to the dealer. Market conditions are such that at present the operators feel that they dare not ask even five cents a ton more for their product. One operator who is familiar with the Cleveland market told the miners in convention that already West Virginia coal was taking the place of Massillon coal in the Cleveland market.

The miners were told that during the past few weeks West Virginia coal had been carefully screened at the mine, shipped to Cleveland and sold by dealers there for the same price as received for Massillon coal. The West Virignia coal looks much like the best Massillon coal. The particular cars that were observed were of excellent quality and the coal had evidently been run over a five-inch screen. There proved to be less than five hundred pounds of slack in a fifty ton car. There probably was not a pound when the car left the mine, but some coal would become broken in shipment and unloading.

The local operators do not believe that the Cleveland dealers actually sold the West Virignia coal for Massillon coal, but their information is that the Cleveland dealers did receive the same retail price for that coal as they would have received for Massillon coal. The West Virignia coal costs the Cleveland dealers much less than does the Massillon coal, even with a higher freight rate to pay. The operators pointed out to the miners that with these market conditions actually existing at present, even before a scale had been made here, the outlook for work, if the Massillon wage scale is increased, is exceedingly dark.

It has become evident to all interested in the Massillon district that the coal operations here are passing through a critical stage. The price paid to miners and local conditions have brought about a condition such as does not exist in any other coal district. The only hope the Massillon operators have of competing with West Virignia coal in the Cleveland market is based on the fact that West Virignia is far away and Massillon is near the market. A telegraph order received here for coal one day can be filled the next and the coal can be in Cleveland in forty-eight hours. The operators have been told that the Massillon coal is of such excellent quality that it will command a market in itself. The operators answer this by pointing to the condition of the Cleveland market at present as compared with the market ten years ago, when Massillon coal was used almost exclusively. Such is far from being the case now. Users have come to buy a cheaper coal. They have found it serves their purpose and have forsaken Massillon coal. The boast is made in some quarters that West Virginia shows a better analysis than the Massillon coal. It surely has found a foothold in the market.

The output in this district is vastly smaller than in West Virignia. Here the largest mine can turn out not more than four hundred tons a day, while many West Virignia mines and others in the lower Ohio districts have a daily otuput of three thousand tons. It is evident that operators in the latter fields can sell their product at less per ton and make fair profits than can the Massillon operators.

These conditions have been mentioned during the meetings of the scale committees during the past few days. Each side is trying to bring about a settlement, but as yet none is in sight.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

State Meeting to be Held in Columbus, August 1-2.

Columbus, O, July 17.—Arrangements for the Prohibition state convention were completed at a meeting last night of the Franklin county committee. The convention is to be held at the board of trade auditorium, Columbus, August 1 and 2. There will be five hundred and twenty-three delegates and as many alternates.

National leaders of the party are to be in attendance and there will be speeches by John G. Woolley, Charles R. Jones, M. J. Fanning and others.

BODY IN HOLLOW TREE.

An Unknown Man Found Dead Near Alliance.

The body of an unknown man was found sitting in an upright position in a hollow tree in a tract of woods, half a mile from Alliance, at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning by Joseph Gibbons, who was wandering about in the woods. It is supposed the man had crawled into the tree for shelter. He was well dressed. There were no marks of violence found on the body, and as the tree had been struck by lightning it is supposed that he was killed in this way. The coroner was notified and went to Alliance Tuesday afternoon. The body was badly decomposed. A telescope satchel was found beside it containing clothing and trinkets, but nothing that would serve as an identification. The man wore one glove and was evidently in well to do circumstances.

A UNION MEETING.

Address was Made by the Rev. A. Jacobson.

The Rev. Alexander Jacobson, of Cleveland, secretary of the Ohio Sabbath Protection Association, addressed a meeting in the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon in which he urged the immediate organization of a county sub-association. A county convention will be held in Canton this evening, and the friends of the movement in Massillon were asked to be present.

The Rev. R. R. Bigger called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. W. Dewey and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. O. P. Foust. The Rev. Mr. Jacobson commended those who have organized a protection league in this city.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Concessions by Miners and Operators in Hocking Valley.

Columbus, O., July 16.—The operators and miners, who have been in conference endeavoring to settle differences that have arisen over the scale recently signed for this state, and as a result of which the miners in the Hocking valley suspended work, last night reached a basis of agreement, which will be elaborated and signed today.

Concessions were made by both the miners and the operators, but neither side would state the exact terms of the agreement. The controversy involved a fraction of one cent a ton for mining.

A SERIOUS FALL.

Mrs. Robert Lynn Sustained a Severe Shock.

Mrs. Robert Lynn, of West Brookfield, aged 86 years, fell down stairs at her home Saturday evening and sustained serious bruises on the face and a severe shock to her nervous system. Her nose was badly lacerated. She was not rendered unconscious by the fall, but remains in a very critical condition.

Mrs. Lynn is the grandmother of Mrs. Maurice Smith, of West Main street. Her injuries have been given constant treatment. She was slightly improved Monday afternoon.

TOO CLEAN ON ISTHMUS.

Negroes Not Accustomed to Sanitary Conditions.

Washington, July 18.—Perfect sanitation and cleanliness are proving fatal to the West Indian negroes employed on the Panama canal. Although Colonel Gorgas and his assistants have banished yellow fever and other tropical fevers which made the canal zone one large burying ground for the French canal builders, they have found that sanitary precautions that have been taken in the quarters occupied by workmen make the Jamaican negroes especially susceptible to pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles. West Indians are not accustomed to an abundance of fresh air and well ventilated, cleanly quarters. Living for generations in small huts where large families crowd into rooms tightly closed against the night air, the negroes from Jamaica and other tropical islands have developed lungs with cramped capacity and especially susceptible to changes of temperature. The officers in charge have found that the West Indian laborer cannot be induced to eat sufficient wholesome food to keep them in good health even when supplies are furnished to them at cost price, and meats are made attractive at great expense to the canal commission.

Chief Engineer Stevens, of the canal commission, Governor Magoon and other men identified with the work on the isthmus, have agreed that lack of lung capacity and insufficient nourishment rather than laziness are responsible for the inability of the West Indians to perform an amount of work equal to that done by white laborers from Spain. The negroes are paid only eighty cents a day, while the white men from Spain and Cuba are paid twice that amount and many of the bosses on the canal work are of the opinion that the white men really do more than twice as much as the colored laborers.

The Spaniards have been found to be thrifty an cleanly in their habits. They take their families to the isthmus and maintain homes in which wholesome conditions prevail and good food is served. Most of the Spaniards now employed on the isthmus went there from Cuba, but they are natives of Spain who had obtained employment in Cuba. It is expected that Spain will grant the commission permission to take large numbers of Spanish laborers to the isthmus. To abandon negro labor, according to the commission, would be practically impossible. But Chairman Shonts and other members of the committee feel that it is unsafe to depend on any one class of labor, and, because of the unsatisfactory results with negro labor, are not only turning to the Spaniards, but will probably try Chinese labor later, as it is not believed that sufficient Spaniards can be had to meet the demands when the canal work becomes more advanced.

PILLAGE ON THE INCREASE.

Torch is Applied to Many Russian Estates.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Threats of a police strike nearly caused a panic here yesterday, and though the strike has been postponed, the danger cannot be said to have entirely passed. The ostensible basis of discontent is monetary, including the accounting for the men's savings fund for which, it is alleged, they have not been allowed interest. The authorities declare that the trouble was inspired by agitators.

The gendarmes of the First district yesterday morning refused to go out, and marched to the Second district, where they were induced their comrades to join them. Cossacks were summoned, and the police were surrounded and threatened with arrest, but they held out until the chief of police assured them that their demands would be investigated and all wrongs righted.

The daily budget of revolutionary outrages and agrarian disorders is larger than usual today. In many places the peasants are wantonly applying the torch to estates belonging to the crown and to private forests.

A SLOVAK FUNERAL.

Obsequies of John Kubik Tuesday Afternoon.

The funeral of John Kubik, a Hungarian who died at his home in Warwick street Sunday, took place at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. Luther Coffman, according to the Lutheran liturgy. Two hymns were sung from the Slovak Lutheran hymnal and the Rev. Mr. Coffman read from the Scriptures. Then the funeral procession, including members of the Slovak Evangelical Union, marched to the Massillon cemetery, where, after singing one verse of a hymn, the nearest mourners each threw a handful of earth into the grave to show resignation to God's will. The party then repaired to Faith Lutheran chapel and listened to a sermon by Mr. Coffman from the text: "Watch, therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." The entire service was in the Slovak language.

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Dreyfus, Martyr and Hero

History of One of World's Greatest Wrongs Righted After Twelve Years

How the "Syndicate of Treason," Which Condemned an Innocent Man to Devil's Island and All but Wrecked the French Republic, Was Foiled at Last by Men Who Sacrificed Themselves to the Cause of Justice

THREE conditions prevailing in France in 1894 led to the accusing and condemning of Captain Alfred Dreyfus for treason in the alleged selling of military secrets to the German government, says the New York World.

The first and underlying cause was a violent agitation against Jews.

The second was the discovery that somebody was furnishing information about army plans to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache.

The third was the personal unpopularity of Captain Dreyfus among his associates of the general staff.

These things, combined with a ready unscrupulousness on the part of certain officers to manufacture evidence to bear out their prejudiced theories, led to a concentration on the brilliant Jewish officer, his accusation, his quick trial and his deportation to a horrible imprisonment.

The mills of justice grind slowly, but they grind sure. They have taken twelve years to formally establish an innocence in which the world at large long has believed. If it is any satisfaction to the suffering man he can look back upon the wreck of administrations and aspiring politicians, the convulsion of the whole French nation in violent disturbance, the disgrace of army officers of high rank and even

ALFRED DREYFUS.

upon the corpses of suicides that strew the path over which his "cause celebre" has slowly dragged to final vindication.

Two Heroes In the Cause.

Alongside of Dreyfus, the martyr, have stood two heroes whose names deserve to be indelibly linked with the love of truth and justice.

One of them is Emile Zola, most noted of modern French novelists, now, alas, dead and unable to join in this final triumph. For simple love of truth he dared to take up the cause of a condemned man and defy government and army in his famous letter beginning "I accuse." For that he was sentenced to heavy fine and imprisonment and the loss of his Legion of Honor button. He fled into exile.

The other man is Colonel Picquart, who sacrificed rank in the army, favor, fortune, fought duels and suffered months of imprisonment because he dared proclaim the guilt of his brother officers in condemning an innocent man. It was he who discovered the forgeries and the crimes that convicted Dreyfus and had the courage to stand for the truth. He was cashiered in disgrace, but the rehabilitation of the chief sufferer brings about his restoration. Without the discoveries made by Colonel Picquart while chief of the intelligence bureau of the army it is doubtful whether the innocence of Dreyfus ever could have been established.

Dreyfus Degraded.

At 9 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 5, 1895, 5,000 soldiers of the French army were drawn up in the Champs de Mars on the left bank of the Seine, in the city of Paris. Between a file of men Dreyfus, in uniform and carrying a sword, was marched before General Darras. The verdict of the court martial was read. An adjutant seized the captain's sword and broke it across his knee. Then the insignia of rank were stripped from the condemned man's uniform, and the general pronounced the words of degradation.

"Viva la France!" cried Dreyfus in a loud voice. "You have degraded an innocent man. I swear I am innocent."

Around the square they marched him to parade his ignominy. His last cry was:

"Tell the whole of France that I am innocent."

For more than four years Dreyfus was buried from the world—a prisoner on Devil's island, where he managed to survive horrible hardships, solitary confinement, chains, fever and his worst fear of all, insanity.

His Life on Devil's Island.

In later years Dreyfus himself furnished the following description of his prison: "The stone hut destined for my use measured about thirteen yards square. The windows were grated. The door was of latticework, with simple iron bars. This door led to a little hallway, six feet square, entrance to which was closed by a solid wooden door. In this anteroom a guard was always on duty. By night the outer door was closed inside and out, so that every two hours at guard relief there was an infernal clatter of keys and bolts. By day I had the right to go about in a treeless space of less than half an acre. The moment I left my hut I was accompanied by the guard, who was not to lose sight of a single one of my movements. The guard was armed with a revolver. Later on there were added to this a rifle and a cartridge belt. I was forbidden to speak to any one but the chief guard."

The sufferings of an innocent man in such circumstances can scarcely be imagined. They are reflected in these passages from his diary:

"Until now I have worshiped reason. I have believed there was logic in things and events. I have believed in human justice. Anything that was irrational and extravagant found difficult entrance into my brain. Oh, what a breaking down of all my beliefs!

"Since I landed a month ago I have remained locked in my pen, with closed blinds. Several times I all but went crazy. I had congestion of the brain.

"And then I have never any news of my wife and children. Yet I know that since the 29th of March, nearly three weeks ago, there have been letters for me at Cayenne. I have had them telegraph to Cayenne and to France for news of my dear ones. There is no answer.

"My days are interminable, every minute of every hour a long drawn out weariness. I am incapable of any considerable physical exertion. Moreover, from 10 in the morning until 3 in the evening the heat makes it impossible for me to go out. I cannot work at my English all day long—my brain will not stand it—and I have nothing to read.

"These sleepless nights are fearful. I manage to get through the days because I am occupied with the thousand and one details of material life."

In 1899 the steadily working forces of truth and justice began to establish his innocence.

In all European countries, especially in bitterly hostile France and Germany, it was the custom for the diplomatic embassies to spy out as many military secrets as could be by bribes, stealing and lying. Each military attache had a retinue of sneaking hirelings to obtain plans of fortresses, new arms and mobilization. In 1894 the German attache in Paris was Colonel Schwarzkoppen. He was buying information, although ambassadors were mutually pledged to do nothing of this kind. The intelligence office of the French army was keeping watch on the German embassy to discover its sources of information.

The Famous "Bordereau."

Mme. Bastien, a scrubwoman in the embassy, was under pay of the intelligence office to save all scraps of paper, which were pieced together by Major Henry. One day in the summer of 1894 she turned in a piece of paper which afterward became known as the famous "bordereau." It was alleged to have been found in Colonel Schwarzkoppen's wastebasket and read:

"Being without information as to whether you desire to see me, I send you nevertheless, monsieur, some interesting information, viz:

"A note concerning the hydraulic brake of the 120 and the way the gun is managed. A note upon the troupes de couverture; some modifications will be carried out according to the new plan. A note concerning a modification in the formations of artillery. A note relative to Madagascar. The proposed manuel de tir of the field artillery.

"This document is exceedingly difficult to get hold of, and I can only have it at my disposal for a few days. The minister of war has distributed a certain number of copies among the troops, and the corps are held responsible for them. Each officer holding a copy is required to return it after the maneuvers.

"Therefore if you will glean from it whatever interests you and let me have it again as soon as possible I will manage to obtain possession of it, unless you would prefer that I have it copied in extenso and send you the copy. I am just starting for the maneuvers."

Searching For Author of Letter.

General Mercier, minister of war; General Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff; Colonel Sandherr, head of the intelligence department; Major Henry, his assistant, and other high officers began a search to discover the author of this treasonable letter. They compared many handwritings and finally suspicion pointed to Dreyfus, merely because some of the writing resembled his style.

Dreyfus was not a dashing army officer. He was more the brilliant student. He was a Jew. He spoke with a German accent. He had a haughty demeanor and associated little with his military companions. He was keen, studious, exceedingly retentive in memory, a tremendous worker and exceedingly precise. More than this, he was wealthy and rather too self confident.

There was absolutely no other evidence against Dreyfus than this similarity in handwriting; but, blinded by prejudice, all the chiefs, from Mercier down, were ready to pronounce him guilty immediately. More than this, the unscrupulous Henry was ready to secretly forge additional documents whenever needed in emergency, and his associate with the comic opera name of Major Du Paty de Clam joined in schemes of inquisition.

It was Paty de Clam who arrested Dreyfus after getting him to write sample letters through a subterfuge. It was Paty de Clam who conducted the searches of papers and formulated the evidence for the trial. He secured the noted criminologist and expert Bertillon to make comparisons of handwriting and decide that Dreyfus wrote the original bordereau. But all the scientific knowledge of the great Bertillon and his handwriting tests in this case are now thrown into the dust by the revelations of simple truth.

It cannot be said that there was a preconceived conspiracy to entrap and convict Dreyfus. But when the suspicion against him arose the men in the army staff who disliked him were only too ready to condemn him.

Wave of Anti-Semitism.

The wave of anti-Semitism then agitating France helped pile prejudice upon his head. The army chiefs were overjoyed that the traitor in their midst had been "caught." Many of the Paris newspapers shrieked for vengeance. The victim's conviction was a foregone conclusion. His family tried hard to save him and Dreyfus valiantly maintained his innocence, but to no purpose. The secret court martial, on Dec. 29, 1894, condemned him for life to Devil's isle.

The German embassy was in an embarrassing position. It knew that Dreyfus was not the officer with whom dealings were had, but, being guilty of seeking secret information, it could say nothing. The most that could be done was to publish semi-official notes in newspapers that Germany had taken no part in the affair. On the other hand, the French army officers could not proclaim their source of information, for that would reveal how the torn scraps of paper were stolen from the embassy. So to Devil's isle, off the coast of South America, poor Dreyfus was sent, and there he suffered tortures designed to quickly end his life. In the meantime in France truth, though crushed to earth, was rising again.

The Dreyfus family began systematic work in establishing the convict's innocence. His brother, Mathew Dreyfus, spared neither time nor money in the great undertaking. It was slow and disappointing at first. Everything was hidden in the secret archives of the war department. The campaign began with the rousing of public opinion, and within a year France began to be torn by bitter controversy that embroiled the government itself.

In 1896 a new man was at the head of the intelligence office in the person of Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, one of the youngest and most brilliant men in the army. One day the same Mme. Bastien, scrubwoman at the German embassy, sent in some scraps of paper which, pieced out, proved to be a letter addressed to Major Esterhazy. It was in the handwriting of Colonel Schwarzkoppen, but evidently had been torn up and another sent in its stead.

New Traitor Revealed.

Instantly there was revealed a new traitor in the French army camp. Esterhazy was a dissolute officer, spending most of his time in Paris instead of at his post in Rouen. The captured letter became known as the "petit bleu," being written on the blue stamped paper of the postoffice for immediate delivery. At first Picquart did not connect Esterhazy with the Dreyfus affair, but one day, securing some of the major's handwriting, he was struck with the similarity between it and the writing on the "bordereau" on which Dreyfus was accused. The more he investigated the more he became convinced that Esterhazy was the traitor and Dreyfus the innocent man.

He examined the "dossier," or envelope, containing the documents supposed to incriminate the captain. One of them was a letter of Schwarzkoppen referring to "that scoundrel D." The army clique had asserted that D. stood for Dreyfus. Picquart found that D stood for Dubois, a poor scribbler, who was not in the army. This and the "bordereau," now believed to have been written by Esterhazy, were its only contents.

But when Picquart innocently communicated his discovery to his superior officers, many of them the same who had brought about the condemnation of Dreyfus, he met with little encouragement. The clique determined to stand together. It was decided that Picquart must be sidetracked. He was sent off to Tunis, whence few officers return. It would never do to have the army exposed.

Henry's Forgery.

In his absence Henry forged a letter purporting to be written by the Italian military attache to the German attache and found in the same old wastebasket. It read as follows:

"I have just read that a deputy is going to ask several questions on the Dreyfus affair. If they request any new explanations at Rome, I shall say I never had any dealings with this Jew. That is understood. If they question you, make the same reply, for nobody must ever know what has happened to him."

This was to strengthen the army case against the prisoner in view of the rising tide of public indignation and the demands in the chamber of deputies for investigation.

From the summer of 1897 onward France was torn by discussion of the Dreyfus affair. It became involved in political maneuvers and in court proceedings. Picquart accused Esterhazy. The latter was tried and acquitted. Picquart was disgraced and imprisoned by the army clique.

Zola Writes Letter of Accusation.

Things began to look dark for the cause of justice, when Zola suddenly launched his public letter of accusation, declaring Dreyfus wrongfully convicted and Esterhazy acquitted to screen the wrong. France blazed with agitation. Zola was tried and condemned to one year's imprisonment and fined 30,000 francs ($6,000) for slander. He fled to England, but the Dreyfus cause was revived.

In August, 1898, another conscientious army officer, Major Cuignet, discovered by comparison of documents that the alleged letter from the Italian military attache to the German attache was evidently a forgery.

Major Henry was called before officers of the war department and questioned. He admitted the truth and sought sympathy from the generals who had formerly accepted the letter without question. But public sentiment was beginning to make itself felt. The generals sat rigidly silent. Henry was ordered to prison. The following day he cut his throat with a razor. That was the turning point. It was only a question of time when the agitation in favor of Dreyfus would succeed in bringing about a new trial.

In 1899 the courts ordered the prisoner brought back to France for retrial. The session began at Rennes in August before a court of seven officers, presided over by Colonel Jouaust.

The prisoner, like one raised from the dead, made a dazed, unfavorable appearance. Labori, his lawyer, made a brilliant case and won great fame.

Dreyfus was free, but not rehabilitated. He refused to accept the judgment as final. He must have complete vindication and be restored to the same plane of innocence on which he stood before the accusation of 1894.

In the Theatrical Market.

There is a great scarcity of plays nowadays that are suitable for actresses who, to put it mildly, are no longer in the first flush of their youth, says Vanity Fair. "What we want," said a woman the other day, "is a part for ladies whose hearts are still young, but whose waists are verging on thirty-two."

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HAWVER,

Jeweler,

17 S. Erie St., Massillon.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executrix of the estate of John M Mayers, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.

Dated this 25th day of June 1906

REGINA MARY MAYERS

Pennsylvania LINES

SPECIAL LOW FARES

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CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Sept. 16th, 17th and 18th

Reg. Reunion, Annl reserv Battle of Chickamauga.

Seashore Excursion, Thursday, August 9, 1906.

$15 50 round trip from Massillon to Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md. Tickets good to return leaving destination on or before August 23, 1906, with stopover at Philadelphia on return trip within limit of ticket.

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Best Wheelbarrows	$1 50 to $2.25

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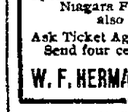

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APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Pardons an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1900, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.

Office, Bast Livery Barn,

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Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted **free.** Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a case he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can describe themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz: he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child, do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession, has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches,

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer to incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C O D to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from $3 to $10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year.

See the Southwest at Small Cost.

A trip to the Southwest would convince you that your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.

Write at once for free copies of books describing this wonderful country and for full information about cost of tickets, etc.

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There are portions of Colorado in which the ravages of the potato worm amount to as high as 2 per cent of the entire crop raised.

In 1900 the leather and leather manufactures of the United States were valued at $12,275,470; in 1905 the total for the same items was $38,946,422.

There are many cases where the hiring of outside help for extra work in the house will prove vastly more economical than the services of a physician following a spell of overwork.

Every spot in the garden that is available may much more profitably grow some useful vegetable than a corresponding quantity of weeds. Each foot of land should pay its share of the taxes.

Cabbage growers along the Mississippi river are concerned over the appearance of cabbage lice, which are doing much damage and are thought to have been imported in shipments of cabbage from the south.

The man who has a wife and family and who refuses to take the home paper during the busy season because he hasn't time to read it has an extremely warped and selfish disposition and needs making over badly.

There would seem to be considerable justice in the proposal of the granger of a central state who holds that inasmuch as owners of automobiles share equally with the farmer in the benefit of good highways they should be asked to pay a portion of the tax levied to keep the road in repair.

Experiments which have been made show that the runts in a drove of hogs do vastly better when kept in a separate pen, where they can have a better chance at the trough. When kept with larger and more vigorous pigs they are chased from pillar to post and have little chance to get the food they need.

While there is no trait that should be more generously exercised or whose effects are more wholesome or salutary than charity, it is badly prostituted when its exercise affords a cloak or shield for preventable rascality. There is the charity which uplifts and yet another which may tend to degrade.

Perhaps there is no more charming instance of gratitude than that to be observed in the return which we receive from the flowers to which we devote our care. A bed of roses in our yard furnishes a daily thank offering of beauty and fragrance, and though its messengers are mute they teach a helpful lesson of purity and unselfishness.

A section farm within a few miles of the writer's home has an amount of quack grass growing on it that would cover forty acres if it were collected on one patch. The passerby does not need to be told that this deplorable state of affairs is the natural outgrowth of long years of neglect and slipshod farming encouraged by a year to year system of renting. Under this the landlord squeezes the renter, the renter skins the landlord, with the result that there is a very real agricultural devil to pay in the shape of befouled land and depleted soil fertility.

When once the start has been made it is just as easy to raise thoroughbred as dunghill or scrub fowls, while the satisfaction which comes from the raising of a flock of uniform color and size is no mean consideration. The thoroughbred fowls will usually lay as well as the scrubs and as a rule bring a better price when put on the market, both on account of size and appearance. We know of a nearby farm which it is a pleasure to pass by, simply because there are raised there each year from 150 to 250 full blooded light Brahmas. The statement made would be as true of any other variety of chickens.

While it occupies relatively a very humble place in the economy of nature, there is probably no one of her creatures that fulfills a more useful mission or in a greater measure earns his way than the common toad. That he performs a great service for the farmer and gardener is shown from the following daily bill of fare: Caterpillars, cutworms, beetles, sow bugs, snails, grasshoppers, moths, wireworms and potato bugs, all of which damage the farmer's crops to a serious degree. One who has made a close study of the matter found in the stomach of one toad seventy-seven thousand-legged worms, in another thirty-seven tent caterpillars, in a third sixty-five gypsy moths and in a fourth fifty-five army worms. According to this same observer, in ninety days a single toad may destroy 1,160 cutworms, 1,800 thousand-legs, 2,100 sow bugs and 360 weevils. The toad is thus seen to be a benefactor which should be protected and befriended in every way possible.

With fine large strawberries retailing at $1.50 per crate it is a question whether the berry bed, as ordinarily managed, is a paying proposition.

A friend of the writer who paid $2 for twenty-five new fangled strawberry plants contributed $1.25 toward paying the livery bill of the agent who sold him the plants.

The granger who went to considerable pains last winter to put up a supply of ice on his own place is reaping a large measure of satisfaction and reward these hot July days.

The careless shoeing of horses in Saxony is prevented by requiring every shoer of horses to pass a public examination and give a practical demonstration to show that he is qualified for his work.

Not in many a year has there been such a crop of cherries throughout the Mississippi valley as has been marketed this season. Only sheer indolence or abject poverty has prevented any family from putting up a supply for winter wherever there was a wish to do so.

The use of farm products in the manufacture of denatured alcohol, which has been made possible by the late legislation by congress, will not only tend to relieve the farmer from paying tribute to the oil monopoly, but will tend to increase the price he receives for all products which may be used in its manufacture.

Because one cannot be a missionary or a reformer he should not for that reason fail in the performance of humbler services—the writing of a letter, the gift of a flower or the bestowal of a pleasant smile or cheery word—things that in themselves require small effort, but which may change the color of a whole day for some tired heart.

The Canadian thistle, burdock and sweet clover seem to be fool plants that come in where blue grass fails to get a foothold. All too many suburbs of our large cities are becoming infested with these pests, the first two of which are particularly troublesome, many gardens becoming infested with the thistle particularly, being seeding from the vacant lots adjoining.

It beats all at how small a price people sometimes value their good name when transactions of a certain type are being negotiated. Many's the fellow who wouldn't sacrifice his good name for $500 who will do so without a qualm in the sale of diluted milk, adulterated foodstuffs, shady eggs or diseased hogs or cattle. In a last and fundamental analysis, with every article that a body sells, is transmitted his own estimate of his reputation and good name, and it is quite certain that the public is wont to adopt the standard of judgment.

That is a stale and antiquated theological conception which views a state of true happiness as only possible beyond the grave. We question if when the light of the resurrection morn breaks upon the eyes of the redeemed of earth they will view skies bluer, flowers more fragrant or lovely, grass of more satisfying tint or trees more stately than have been provided by the Creator to cheer us in our earthly pilgrimage. Heaven may be here and now if we but realize that it depends upon a condition of the human heart in which kindness, helpfulness and love abound.

A friend of the writer reports excellent results in ridding his fields of weed pests by plowing them in August. In case of most of the annuals this means the turning of the weeds under before the crop of seed is matured, while the batch that usually sprout from the plowed surface are in fine shape to get nabbed by the frost. Our friend further says that he gets even better results from what manure he may have to haul out by putting it on the land after it is plowed with a manure spreader and disking it in in the spring than by putting it on the stubble and plowing under later in the fall or the next spring.

There is probably no other agricultural or pastoral occupation that approaches in point of monotony and a dead level of weariness that of sheep herding. There are instances where these men who have charge of big herds of sheep in the western states have gone crazy or committed suicide, driven to do so by sheer desperation of lonesomeness. All kinds of devices are tried to vary the monotony of the herder's life—anything that will tend to make him forget the herd in his charge and give him a change. It is under such circumstances that one comes to prize human companionship, and even the presence of an intelligent dog is highly valued.

Cement, which is today coming into so general use for a variety of purposes, is known to have been used by the Chaldeans, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, its most ancient form being simply burned limestone, used much as lime is used today. The Romans were the first to add clay to lime for the purpose of making a cement that would harden under water. The most important discovery in the manufacture of cement during a period of twenty centuries was made early in the eighteenth century, when it was discovered that the quality of hydraulic cement depends upon the amount of clay in the limestone. The Portland cement of today was given its name by an Englishman who patented a process of burning lime and clay and gave the name because of the resemblance of the product to the Portland limestone.

AGRICULTURE AS A PROFESSION.

With so many of the so called business professions full to overflowing and with hundreds of graduates of the various schools of the country entering them annually, it is well to emphasize the inviting field which is thrown open to young men of today along agricultural and horticultural lines. It is questionable if there is an occupation in the whole list of business pursuits that is today being given more careful study and along which more striking results are being attained than that of intelligent and scientific agriculture. We know of no vocation which today offers a larger return for effort put forth nor one in which the young man will enjoy a larger measure of independence than the one here mentioned. While success can only be attained by the application of brains, industry and perseverance, it is at the same time true of success to be had in any other field. Modern machinery familiar to all, coupled with the conveniences to be had in the line of daily mail delivery, telephone service and the extension of electric car lines, has resulted in a practical metamorphosis of the conditions of country life which existed thirty years ago, while general education advantages, together with opportunities to follow scientific study at the various state agricultural schools, enable those who have the mind and will to secure adequate preparation for agricultural and horticultural pursuits. We have in mind an illustration to the point. On completion of a high school course and not having a well defined preference for any particular vocation, a young man we know, after a thorough conference on the matter with his father, who was abundantly able to give him any kind of professional preparation, decided to prepare himself for a position in the forestry service of the federal government. In view of the scarcity of well equipped men in this line of work there is little doubt that there will be half a dozen places waiting for our friend when he completes his course at the state agricultural school. And this is but one of a dozen special lines in which there is urgent demand for well equipped students. For those who have not the necessary educational equipment to take up the advanced work, there are special short courses which have in view fitting the student for a more intelligent pursuit of the ordinary agricultural operations having to do with the care and judging of stock, the study and handling of soils, drainage, a study of seed corn, grains and grasses and allied subjects. Looking the field over as a whole and taking into account the hundreds of young men who are fitting themselves for the professions, as well as the increasing value of land, which makes almost imperative the application of the greatest possible measure of intelligence and practiced skill, it is safe to say that there is no occupation which offers more inducements than agriculture and its kindred fields.

BUTTER STORAGE EXPERIMENTS.

A bulletin recently issued by the dairy division of the bureau of animal industry at Washington gives some interesting data relative to the experiments which have been conducted during the past year in the making and storage of butter. Last summer 6,000 pounds of butter made in Kansas and Iowa were placed in cold storage in Chicago. Some of the questions as to which these experiments were expected to give results were (1) the effect of pasteurization, (2) the amount of salt to be used, (3) temperature of the storage rooms, (4) the use of cans hermetically sealed for storing butter, (5) the keeping qualities of good compared with poor butter, and (6) the action of air in contact with butter in storage. The butter was made from five lots of cream, three of which were sour when received at the creamery and two sweet. From each lot of cream two lots of butter were made, one pasteurized and the other not, and part of each lot of butter was lightly salted and part heavily salted. The butter was packed in tubs and cans, some of the cans being only partly filled, so as to test the effect of air. A part of each lot of butter was stored at different temperatures, and the whole lot remained in storage eight months. The results showed that the butter containing a low percentage of salt kept better than that heavily salted, that butter in full cans kept better than in cans only partly full, and, lastly, that butter made from cream received sweet kept better both in storage and after removal than butter made from the sour cream.

MONEY IN TIMBER LOTS.

With the very poorest of soft wood boards and strips costing all the way from $25 to $30 per thousand and with the prospect that the next few years will see a decided advance on these prices, the problem of a future lumber supply should receive serious and general attention. In this connection we wish to emphasize the recommendation of a reader of these notes, whose suggestion as to the planting of cottonwood trees with a view to furnishing a future lumber supply was commented upon in this department not long ago. We are led to do so by noting the case of a central Iowa farmer who has an acre of cottonwoods planted twenty-five or thirty years, the lumber value of which is today estimated at from $1,000 to $1,200, and it is quite safe to say that inside of twenty-five years more a similar tract would be worth a half more than the amount named. For all rougher uses on the farm we see no good reason why cottonwood lumber would not answer the purposes served by the poorer grades of soft pine lumber sold today. Higher prices of all kinds of lumber are a dead certainty for the future, and now is the proper time for the exercise of horticultural faith and the planting of generous areas for the use of future generations.

KNIGHTAGE IN CHICAGO

Western Metropolis to Be the City of Chivalry.

SCHEME OF A SOCIETY WOMAN.

According to Mrs. Isabel Garrison, Leader of the Movement, Boys Are to Be Drilled to Be Bold and Chivalrous and Good When They Grow Up and Fight For the Right.

Cervantes must have turned over in his grave the other day. Three hundred years has he lain in peace, and during those years the adventures of the Don Quixote whom he made to live upon the printed page have driven from England and from France, from Italy and from his own Spain the feudal practices which he was the first to ridicule.

It has remained for Chicago to do the unexpected, says the Chicago Post. And Chicago has done it. Chivalry is to be the order of the day. Knights errant are to walk down State street and on Jackson boulevard; ladies fair are to reward with ribbons and with smiles the deeds of greatness done by their favored champions. Chicago is to be the city chivalrous.

All these surprising things which are to happen to Chicago were made known at a luncheon given at noon as a farewell to Mrs. Isabel Garrison, who is to spend the summer in Europe. Mrs. Garrison is the leader in the movement for bringing the days of chivalry into the prosaic present. Eleven friends gathered with her at a table to typify the twelve knights who erstwhile sat at the round table of King Arthur and recounted the deeds of valor they had done.

When the coffee and the cheese had been placed upon the table Mrs. Garrison outlined her plans for the ennobling of the youth of the land and the beautifying of the city.

Orders of knights errant are to be organized among the boys of the grammar schools of Chicago. Each chapter is to be presided over by his majesty King Arthur and shall be named for one of the Arthurian knights, with the exception of the chapter royal, which shall be called Chevalier de la Salle.

Each boy who would be a knight errant must take the following oath: "Hereby I solemnly do promise service, loyalty and declare my allegiance to Chicago, my city chivalrous, to be her faithful knight henceforth."

Truth, gentleness, kindness to animals as well as to humankind, faithfulness and industry—these are the knightly qualities which the members of the order will be expected to exemplify.

The shield for the chapters will bear three C's, for "Chicago, City Chivalrous," and the shield for the chapter royal shall be the Arthurian shield upon an American eagle, with the words from Tennyson, "And Arthur shall come again."

Mrs. Garrison offers a prize of $25 to the boy who shall do the most for the furthering of the orders, and while in Europe she will secure a full suit of armor which shall be worn by the King Arthur of the Chevalier de La Salle.

"We hope to make Chicago a safer place to live by teaching the citizens of tomorrow the lessons of uprightness and honesty," said Mrs. Garrison recently. "The stories of the knights will take the places of the vicious dime novels, and the use of the chivalric symbols will appeal to the dramatic instinct in the boys. We do not intend to take the matter up with the board of education, but hope to have the help of teachers in forming our orders."

MRS. LONGWORTH'S PET.

A Cat Rescued From London Gamins by the President's Daughter.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, the president's daughter, has picked up a mascot, says a London cable dispatch to the Kansas City Times.

Soon after her arrival in London she started from Dorchester House one morning to do some shopping. As she drove down Park lane she saw two small boys with a black cat, which they were apparently trying to strangle with a piece of string. She immediately ordered the carriage stopped and jumped out.

"What are you two young imps doing?" she asked.

"Please, miss, we think 'e's mad," said the elder, "and we are going to choke 'im, so as nobody can't catch idrofoby from 'im."

"If you don't give the pussy to me at once," said Mrs. Longworth, "I'll see that a policeman catches you."

The gamins immediately handed over the kitten and fled headlong.

Mrs. Longworth, before resuming her shopping tour, drove back with the cat to Dorchester House. She has christened it "John Bull" and has announced her intention of taking it with her to America as a mascot. John Bull is already devoted to his rescuer and is introduced to all the aristocratic visitors to Dorchester House.

No One Above Him.

During the recent royal procession in Yokohama, Japan, in marked contrast to the seas of heads that we are accustomed to see in the upper stories of the houses in England on similar occasions, nothing but blank windows were to be seen, says the North China Herald, due to the fact that in Japan nobody is allowed to look down upon the emperor.

T. R.

This is the month, says the Columbia State, when Oyster Bay has an R in it.

BANNER FIREWORKS YEAR.

Last Fourth $12,000,000 Was Spent. This Year to Beat That Record.

According to the bulletins put out by the men who know what young America is going to do, the coming Fourth of July is to be the greatest yet in the line of fireworks, says the New York Times. A man who keeps tabs on the fireworks business figured out after the Fourth was over last year that over $12,000,000 had been used up in fireworks in the United States, which sum is to be greatly exceeded this year. The same man also stated that New York city alone spent several millions for firecrackers, revolver ammunition, roman candles, skyrockets, bombs, pinwheels, punk, etc.

The police in the various precincts know that many of the new inventions in the line of noise creating paper bombs have been tried by many boys already. For some weeks the police have been trying with indifferent success to remind the youngsters that the day to set off fireworks was on the Fourth of July and not in early June. Although many of the offending boys were taken as far as the roll rooms of police stations, the austere expression of the policemen who had arrested them faded there, and they were allowed to go.

Connoisseurs in the line of fireworks say that the daylight product is to be the thing this year—the things that may be seen although the sun stands high. This is pre-eminently the field of the Japs. They make the balloons, odd flags, flowers and such like creations which may be seen against either a cloudy or light blue sky. In the balloon line some novelties are to be seen this year in the shape of camels, elephants, tigers and other beasts.

Brooklyn yields the greatest crop of fireworks each year. There is a monster fireworks factory over there which covers forty acres of ground. For many weeks 500 men have been busy there making the crackers and bombs which boys and girls will watch go up in fire and smoke. The work of making them requires much more skill than the average boy finds time to think about. Chemists and mechanics of the highest skill are needed, and the work is fraught with many dangers.

SACRED BULLS FOR TEXAS.

Humpbacked Beasts From India to Improve Cattle of the State.

There has been browsing or doing the best substitute for it in the cattle pens of the government animal quarantine station near Carteret, N. J., forty sacred bulls from India. They recently arrived at New York on the Pretoria of the Hamburg-American line, and their mission is to elevate the American branch of the "genus bovis" to such a stage that Packingtown horrors and government inquiries will be relegated to the limbo of the past, says the New York Herald.

Down in Texas there is a tradition that twenty-five years ago a solitary male specimen of India's sacred animal was brought to the United States and shipped south and that the strain of breeding in cattle in the Lone Star state has been better ever since. The newcomers are destined for breeding purposes in Texas.

It took six months to gather the lot together, the work being done under the supervision of Dr. Thompson of the agricultural department in Washington, who accompanied the animals to the United States. The bulls are immune from the disease caused by the fly pest and are remarkably clean in appearance, with their short hair and the humps on their backs. They came by sea from Bombay direct to Hamburg, whence they were transshipped.

A Call to Russia.

Such woe is thine, O Russia; thine such tears
As Rachel, mourning for her children, wept
In Rama! Serfdom passed; still Justice slept,
While Despotism's whelps, grown bold with years,
Thy land lorn peasants robbed; their prayers with jeers
Were answered; grim, gaunt Famine spectral crept
Abroad; where Famine spared the red flame leapt
And bore thy field no harvest save new fears.

The nations, in thine hour of direst need,
Stood sodden by, nor salved thy grievous hurt
Nor gave thy cry for succor any heed,
But thou art risen now; no more inert,
Wilt surely, grandly come into thine own
And reap in joy thy grain in sorrow sown.

The torch of Freedom, ever brightening ray,
Shall yet within thy borders shine supreme;
The dawn is near—fulfillment of the dream
Whereby dark night gave pledge of coming day.
The truth of old shall truth endure for aye—
New forms we frame to word the ancient theme,
New lamps are lighted from the first lit gleam;
Yet right, not might, comes victor from the fray.

Ye have been tried and tested as by fire,
Ye have been sorely sifted, chaff and grain.
Each trial brings your final triumph nigher,
Each sifting proves the kernels that remain—
One fearful, final, sifting, crucial test
Ere yet with honor from the strife ye rest.

No weapons of a carnal strife ye wield
Assembled in the douma's congress hall;
'Tis virtue arms you; like a mighty wall
Faith is your buttress, your unfailing shield,
As for a nation's life ye take the field
Which as ye win or fail shall rise or fall
Then voice imperative the millions' call,
Nor cease until the millions' fate is sealed.

Men of the douma, heed your sacred trust
And guard it well! See that ye give not o'er
While strength is left to give and parry thrust—
Remember, right is might forevermore!
The war you wage is holy war indeed;
A nation's love its saviors' worthy meed.
—New York Sun.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Southern Pacific to Reclaim Inundated Yuma Basin.

USE OF TELEPHONES ON TRAINS

Harriman Lines Experimenting to Attain Greater Safety In Operation. Dustless Roadbed on Illinois Central In Prospect—Use For Old Box Cars—Engine That Ran Mile In Thirty-five Seconds.

Professor L. C. Hill, chief of the government reclamation service in Arizona, states that the Southern Pacific railroad will soon begin the task of draining the great inland sea that is now forming in the Yuma basin in Arizona, according to a dispatch from Denver. The undertaking is without parallel in the history of railroading in this or any other country.

The Colorado river has broken through its banks in Arizona. The course of the river has been diverted by this break, and the whole volume of water practically is pouring through the break and settling in the Yuma basin. It has already washed out 200 miles of Southern Pacific tracks, besides doing other damage. An area 330 square miles in extent is covered. Brush mattresses will be floated to the gap in the river bank, fastened with piles and weighted with rock. When these are built up high enough the water will be turned back into its natural channel.

For the purpose of widening the sphere of usefulness of the telephone extensive experiments are being made on the Harriman lines, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It is proposed, if found practicable, to equip trains with a telephonic device enabling the conductor and engineer to consult while the train is in motion.

A complete telephone system is also soon to be established in connection with the extensive block signal system now installed and is to be used to bring dispatchers and tower operators into closer touch. It will also serve to connect the dispatcher with the nontelegraphic stations along the line. On some sections of the road it is intended to introduce the composite system of wires, by means of which one wire may be used simultaneously for both telephone and telegraph work.

Trains will be equipped with portable, composite telephone apparatus, enabling the conductors to reach the dispatcher or the nearest telegraph station immediately. In addition to this, all wrecking trains are to be equipped with composite phones, and telephonic communication is to be established between division and district terminals. It is also an important factor that this general use of the telephone and the possibility of operating trains by it will place the railroad above the fear of a strike of telegraph operators.

Prospects of a dustless roadbed without the use of oil or cut stone is pleasing to officers of the Illinois Central road, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Though gravel is conceded to make the easiest riding roadbed, its dust feature has made it a nuisance. General Manager Rawn of the Illinois Central and his assistant, Mr. Fritch, have made a find in the way of dustless gravel. Recently the company began taking gravel out of the Mississippi river at the Memphis bars. The gravel, being washed for centuries, is free from soil. The only thing on it is sand, and all but 25 per cent of this is washed off after it is taken from the river. The first of this new ballast is being used on the Yazoo and Valley line. It is clear and clean as a crystal and must ever be dustless. The Illinois Central will extend the new found ballast over all lines of the system, giving it an easy riding and at the same time a dustless roadbed.

The Baltimore and Ohio has hit upon a new plan to add to its supply of flat cars. Instead of following the plan of other roads of destroying the old wooden cars the B. and O. is removing the upper portion of such cars and using them for flat cars. The plan was inaugurated only a short time ago, but so far more than a hundred box cars have been converted into flat cars and are proving satisfactory in the transportation of structural material. This plan will result in a great saving to the road, as many of the box cars were about to be sent to the scrap pile, as they were practically worthless as far as their original use was concerned. It is said the B. and O. is preparing to send thousands of old box cars to the shops, where the upper portions of the cars will be removed.

The Reading Railway company recently turned out a passenger locomotive for the Atlantic City railroad which has made a record, says a special dispatch from Reading to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. It was designed by Superintendent D. H. Taylor and built by Reading mechanics. On a trial run the locomotive made the distance between Camden and Atlantic City in forty-one minutes. This is at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. A mile stretch between Egg Harbor and Hammonton was skimmed over in less than thirty-five seconds. The engine carries 230 pounds of steam and has fifty-six inch drivers. The total weight of the train was 455 tons. A mate to this engine was recently turned out of the shops and several more will follow.

Bins For Dead Pets.

Special bins are to be placed in the Paris suburbs for the reception of the dead bodies of pet animals which have hitherto been thrown on rubbish heaps.

CHOICE MISCELLANY.

Wealth In Abundance.

Wealth in abundance awaits those who have the perseverance and hardihood to grapple with the strenuous task of developing certain parts of north Africa—Liberia, for instance. The country was made for the agriculturist, the climate is kind to the white man, it is rich and willing, and for labor expended will repay with bounteous crops. The principal products are coffee, cotton, plassava, cocoa, rubber, nuts and fruits.

The forests are magnificent and unworked. Twenty-two different kinds of rubber trees are found, and camwood is plentiful. Gold and silver exist in paying quantities. The cultivation of the soil is neglected and the product scanty. Labor receives as compensation only 24 cents a day, together with rations, which consist of one quart of rice and one pound of dried fish. There are no public highways.

The same crude methods of farming that were in vogue centuries ago still exist. The plow is seldom if ever used, and the hoe and knife are the chief implements of agriculture. The proper cultivation of the rubber tree would bring great wealth. Cotton grows everywhere in the interior and, with proper cultivation would yield enormously. The soil of Liberia is eminently adapted to the cultivation of rice, and seven kinds are grown.—Washington Star.

Sellers of Water In Paris.

The Paris water supply is not first class, although attempts are made every year to improve it, but those who sometimes draw cloudy and tepid water from the mains in Paris do not know that they can have clear and pure water instead quite easily and cheaply.

There are still ten sellers of water in Paris. They are old employees of the water company which flourished before the Franco-German war, and they are given charge of wells over which the executors of the company still have rights. They sell their water at a penny for twenty-five gallons. But one of them told me recently that they sell on an average scarcely a bucketful a month. A bucketful may be bought for a centime, or the tenth of a penny.

If no other instance were needed to show how Paris has changed during the last forty years I may say that in 1860 the trade of the sellers amounted to more than £75,000 a year.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Old Toys That Survive.

Those of us who as children fifteen or twenty years ago played with the then omnipresent jackstones and expended a portion of our allowances on "jacks" and rubber balls are apt to regard the game as a thing of the past. Such is really very far from being the case, and tons of the cheap little toys are turned out annually from the great iron foundry by which the trade is supplied. There is no class of patrons more stable in its tastes than that of children, and amid the annual riot of novelty toys, inexpensive as well as costly, the rag doll still flourishes as understudy for her flaxen haired sister. Old fashioned decalcomania pictures are not infrequently called for, and in many portions of this city little folk can be seen enjoying a game of jacks on the doorstep.—New York Press.

English Consumption of Meat.

Last year there were 488,780 tons of beef, mutton and lamb imported into the United Kingdom, being an increase of about 75,000 tons as compared with 1904. There were big increases in Argentine frozen beef, in Australian and Argentine mutton and in Australian lamb. The Argentine meat companies, which are financed almost entirely with British capital, succeeded in wresting a considerable proportion of the chilled beef trade from the United States. While 8,372 tons less of North American chilled beef arrived in the United Kingdom last year than in 1904, there was an increase of 25,328 tons of imported chilled beef from the Argentine Republic.

Great Britain absorbs about 85 per cent of the world's total output in chilled and frozen meat.

Preserving Objects of Interest.

Americans are slowly awaking to the commercial value of preserving natural wonders and objects of historical interest. An important factor in the prosperity of Italy and other nations of the old world is the tourist trade. It has been estimated that the money spent by tourists in Italy constitutes a third income of that country. Entry of the United States into the galaxy of world powers has greatly increased its value from the standpoint of the tourists, and steamship companies report a marked increase in the last few years in the number of foreign visitors to this country. Hitherto Americans have not been quick to realize the necessity of preserving and marking the points of interest in the various parts of the country which will attract visitors.—Boston Transcript.

Shakespeare and Servian Politics.

A striking scene was witnessed, our correspondent says, at the performance of "King Richard III." at Belgrade. In the ghost scene a whisper ran round the house that the presentment of Hastings resembled the late General Petrovit, who was murdered together with King Alexander. And in the monologue of the affrighted Richard the words, "I am a villain," were hailed with such frantic applause that the actor was unable to proceed. The whole audience from pit to gallery was in a state of indescribable emotion, and it was rumored that the piece will not be allowed to be given again.—St. James' Gazette.

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